Oct. 16, 1872, by Hon. D. Christie, Paris, ... tario, 28 cows, $8,890; average per head, ... 8 bulls, $2,445; average per head, $305. ... from $100 to $875. Bulls from $85 to $1,2...

Oct. 23, J. H. Spears & Son, of Tallula, ... sold 59 animals, including calves, for $16,... making an average of $287.50.

Alex. Hanley, 27 cows and calves for $4,... making an average of $162; also, 7 bulls ... $965, averaging $137 each.

Damages Received from a Dress-maker for a Spoiled Dress.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Justice Verdinal, yesterday, gave judgment for one Sarah Green, against Marks Bechtel and wife. Mrs. Bechtel, who is a professional dress-maker, received from the plaintiff twenty-... yards of black silk, costing $40, which she made into a dress, being paid $15 for the work. When the dress was delivered, it was not tried on, Mrs. Bechtel's statement that it was all right being accepted as true. It was not found to be large enough, and suit was brought for the value of the silk, and for the money paid for making the dress. The defence was, that the dress was a perfect natural fit, and that the plaintiff would not have found it too small had she not endeavored to improve upon nature. The plaintiff relied chiefly on the testimony of John Tuschinsky, who testified that he was a professional dress-maker, and had followed the business for forty-two years. He declared the dress in question was improperly made. As stated, the plaintiff recovered judgment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

What unspeakable relief is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of that unequalled balsam for human or brute sufferers, Mexican Mustang Liniment. The tormenting and ... depriving pains of rheumatism, gout and neuralgia, ... completely banished by it; the swelling, stiffness of the joints and ... quickly yield to the emollient influence. It heals bruises, cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For strains, spring halt, scratches, saddle, collar and harness galls, as well as the more serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy.

MARRIED.

KENYON—HIGGINS—At Michigan City, Ind., on the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Everts Kent, J. M. Kenyon, Esq., of Toledo, O., and Cornelia M., daughter of W. W. Higgins, Esq.

DIED.

DORVAL—The funeral of the late Edward Dorval will be held at his residence, 147 West Van Buren-st., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH—Sunday morning, Nov. 24, Emma Blanche, infant daughter of Anna E. and Orson Smith, aged 1 month and 7 days.

Funeral from 97 South Park-av., Tuesday at 11 o'clock a. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

373 WABASH-AV.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

Gas Fixtures. Gas Fixtures

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock,

At Store 373 Wabash-av.

Consisting of the entire stock of

W. H. HACKETT, Bankrupt.

By order of M. ALNY, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Bankrupt Stock of Liquors

AT AUCTION.

WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

WILLIAM BATTERMAN

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock,

... 212 Milwaukee-av.

Consisting of the following goods: 10 bbls Wheat Whisky, 15 bbls Rye Whisky, 10 bbls Bourbon Whisky, ... bbls Gin, 1 cask Brandy, 5 casks Clarets, ... 1 cask Rum Punch, ... Jamaica Rum, ... Coloring Sugar, Bitters, Corks, &c. Also Wagons, Harness, and 1 Good Buggy Horse.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Important and Peremptory Sale

OF

Two Hundred

HIGH CLASS

OIL PAINTINGS

At Auction,

On Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29 and 30,

At Store, 217 West Madison-st.

Sales to take place at 2½ and 7½ p. m.

This collection forms the finest and largest ever offered at Auction in this city, and is well worthy the attention of Picture-buyers. Paintings on exhibition Monday, Nov. ..., and until time of sale with catalogues.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Oil Paintings and Chromos

In fine Gold and Finished Walnut Frames,

At 209 West Madison-st.

On Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2 p. m. and 7½ o'clock, and continue the sale each afternoon and evening until closed. In addition to ours of Chromos and Plated Ware we shall offer a rich line of

Furs in Mink, Sable, and Seal

Saques and Sets, at

209 WEST MADISON-ST.

G. P. GORE & CO.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT

SILVER PLATED WARE

of every description, and

FINE TABLE CUTLERY

ON

Monday Afternoon at 2 o'clock,

and Evening at 7 o'clock,

209 WEST MADISON-ST.

Geo. P. Gore & Co., Auct'rs.

On Tuesday, Nov. 26

We shall offer AT AUCTION a line of

100 Pieces Cassimere, A line Army Clothing, Hats and Caps, and 300 copies Standard Medical Works,

SALE AT 9 A. M.

G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

600 Cases

Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 9 1-2 A. M.

This sale will be well assorted, and several consignments of desirable goods must be closed out, as consignors are BURNED OUT and need money.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

TRADE SALE OF CHROMOS,

TUESDAY morning, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, ... assortment of elegant Pictures, in lots to suit.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1872. NUMBER 99.

SILKS.

AT THE

SPECIAL SALE

OF

SILKS,

AT

Carson, Pirie & Co's,

329 West Madison-st.,

YOU CAN SAVE

From 50 cts. to $1.00 per yard on

Fancy Silks,

From 37 1-2 cts. to $1.00 per yard on

Plain Col'd Silks,

And from 50 cts. to $1.50 per yd. on

Black Silks,

Below the lowest cash price in this market for same quality of goods.

The discount of 20 cts. on each dollar will be deducted from purchases only a short time longer.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets,

32 inches wide, worth $15.00, for $10.00 per yard.

$16.00 Lyons Velvets for $12.00.
$18.00 Lyons Velvets for $14.00.
$20.00 Lyons Velvets for $15.00.

REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL SALE

AT AUCTION,

OF

3 Lots on Douglas-Place.

30 Lots at Washington Heights.

25 Lots on Clinton-av., Phare's Sub.

FRIDAY MORNING,

Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, at our Office and Salesroom, 186 East Madison-st.

Lots 1, 2, and 4, Robertson & Fitch's Subdivision, each 25x125 feet, fronting on Douglas-place, east of Indiana-av. Splendid property.

30 Lots in Subdivision of the W. ½ of Block 14, Hitt's Subdivision, Washington Heights; located within a stone's throw of the junction depot.

25 Lots on Clinton-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., in Phare's Subdivision, near railroad and boulevard. Fine property, and rapidly advancing in value.

All of the above property is well worthy the attention of buyers seeking good investments. TERMS AT SALE.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

143 and 145 East Madison-st.,

Between Clark and LaSalle-sts.

This House is now in full running order. Accommodations for 175 guests. First-class in all respects.

Restaurant open from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in

NELSON & BENSON,

129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE CAMMACK. WAYLAND TRASK.

CAMMACK & TRASK,

Members of New York Stock Exchange,

14 Wall-st., New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, bought and sold on customary margins at lowest rate of commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

FINANCIAL.

Wanted—Republic Certificates.

POTWIN & CORBY,

119 Franklin-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

168 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eyelets and Eyelet Machines

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

STEAM HEATING

By Baxter's Improved Vertical Tube Radiator. Ornamental or plain coils.

SAM'L POPE & CO.,

21 North Jefferson-st.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

Go to T. S. JOHNSON'S New Photographic Studio, 769 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.

OPENING.

MANDEL BROS.'

GRAND

OPENING

WILL TAKE PLACE

Wednesday, Nov. 27,

Continuing during the entire week, day and evening.

Our friends, patrons, and public in general, are respectfully invited.

MANDEL BROS.,

State & Harrison-sts.

GLASSWARE.

BACCARAT

GLASSWARE,

In Vases, Cologne Sets, and Fancy Articles. New patterns of English Goblets, &c.

BURLEY

& TYRELL,

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,

CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

From New York or Boston to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, and Bristol, $15.00 Currency.

To German and Scandinavian Points, $20.00 Currency.

From British Ports $20.00
From German Ports 23.00
From Scandinavian Ports 25.00

Parties contemplating purchasing should do so at once, to take advantage of these low rates.

P. H. DuVERNET,

General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

National Line.

Steam from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool, weekly; and to London direct, fortnightly.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT .... Saturday, Nov. 30
ITALY .... Saturday, Dec. 7
SPAIN .... Saturday, Dec. 14

TO LONDON, DIRECT.

HOLLAND .... Wednesday, Nov. 27

These steamships are the largest in the trade.

Cabin Passage, $65 & $75 Currency. Steerage, $28 Currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Bristol, or London, at lowest rates. Passengers also forwarded to and from Continental ports at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices, 69 Broadway, New York.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

Or to W. MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

E. SECKEL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, will remove Dec. 1 to

201 East Kinzie-st.

REMOVAL.

LAW OFFICE—Nos. 29 and 30 Oriental Block, 122 LaSalle-st.

ARTHUR W. WINDETT.

REMOVED.

FRED. FRIENKE, Merchant Tailor,

Has removed to 176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. Clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired on short notice.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE,

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

Good unimproved farming land in Missouri or Kansas for planing-mill machinery. Address

MANING & HALL, Builders,

Rear of 182 Indiana-st., near Clark.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

All members of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, are requested to meet at their Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, A. P. Watts. By order W. M. FRED. J. WILDE, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

His Description of Our Ships of War Not Very Flattering.

He Recommends a Thorough Reorganization of the Service.

The Franking Privilege Costs the Nation $3,000,000.

The President in Favor of Legislation Restoring American Commerce.

Evacuation of San Juan by the British.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHIP BUILDING INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Several prominent members of the steamship lobby, from the East, led by Mr. Nathaniel McKay, of New York, are already in town, looking after the ship-building interest. Their request this winter will not be for subsidies, because they say they believe them unnecessary and conducive to corruption. Another probable reason is the opposition developed in Congress last winter to subsidies on the Atlantic coast. What they do ask for is the remission of duties on stores, of outfit, and the materials entering into the construction of vessels. The gentlemen have called on Secretary Boutwell and the President. The former assured them that he should consider the subject of the revival of American commerce at some length in his annual report. The President said he had in the draft of his message, already finished, strongly urged on the attention of Congress the importance of legislation on this subject. He did not say whether he had suggested any particular theory of revival.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Postmaster General Creswell will, in his annual report, again strongly recommend the abolition of the franking privilege. He will once more call attention to the report sent Congress about two years ago, showing that the transmission of free mail matter costs the Government at ordinary times, when there is no Presidential election to swell the expense, about $3,000,000.

THE KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT

used here at the present with regard to all the past acts of the Administration, is that the elections have settled these things, and that the people have voted down all the slanders of the campaign. Yesterday, as stated in these despatches, Senator Harlan's *Chronicle* applied this argument against the proposed Credit Mobilier investigation to-day. The Baltimore *American* in its leading editorial, makes the re-election of Grant apply logically to an indorsement of the San Domingo scheme, and it proceeds as follows:

The triumphant re-election of President Grant cannot be regarded as other than a cordial indorsement of all the great measures of his Administration, and was the voice of the people, virtually saying to each and all of those who were foremost in slandering and villifying his character in the emphatic language of Mr. Greeley, 'You lie, sir.' Of all the false and defamatory actions against the honesty of President Grant, there was none that exceeded in enormity and baseness, the charges of corruption against him in relation to the proposed annexation of Santo Domingo. The report of the Commissioners, Wade, Howe, and White, proved all these charges to be false and unfounded, but the Republican press of the country, with very few exceptions, was so fearful of the power and influence of Senator Sumner, that they scarcely dared to refer to the manifold proofs of the falsity of his charges. The time for vindication has now come; the people have spoken emphatically in favor of the annexation of Santo Domingo, and no time should be lost in bringing the matter before Congress. We hope to see Maryland take the lead in giving expression to the voice of the people."

SOUTHERN POLICY.

Attorney General Williams is reported to have assured several Southern gentlemen who called on him to-day, that the future policy of the Administration toward the reconstructed States will be one of leniency and conciliation.

PAYMASTER HODGE.

The pardon of Paymaster Hodge, to-day, by the President, it is stated, was called for by grave reasons of State. The first thing of importance is that he is thus made a witness for the Government against the New York brokers, who either spent or made the $400,000 which the Government was compelled to lose through Hodge's stock operations. The Bureau of Justice is authority for the statement that the Government will spare no expense bringing these brokers to justice. The theory is that if the Wall street brokers are once intimidated, paymasters will be offered no inducements to invest their spare funds in an illegitimate matter.

A REVENUE SUIT.

The Treasury Department received a despatch to-day, to the effect that Samuel F. Wehl & Co., against which firm a suit in the United States Circuit Court, to the amount of $400,000, has been pending, have received an adverse verdict. This announcement is in addition to the fact that the same firm lost $150,000 by the Boston fire.

ARMY MATTERS.

The appointment of a successor to Hancock, transferred from the Department of Dakota to that of the Atlantic, was submitted to the Interior Department for final settlement. After reviewing the whole field, Secretary Delano agreed on General Terry, whose appointment was made to-day, and whose headquarters are to still to continue at St. Paul. The sensations of Hancock in view of the well-known differences between him and the President have occasioned much comment, the tenor of which seems to be strongly in favor of the President both on account of his magnanimity and his judgment.

THE FLORIDA COUNT.

It is now claimed here that Florida lost its electoral vote for General Grant, and "that the first reports from that State were based upon fraudulent returns. The statement is made that considerable difficulty will yet be experienced before an honest count can be arrived at, inasmuch as several schemes are involved in the result, but that the ultimate count will be found to be as before stated.

THE MESSAGE.

The President will to-morrow read to the Cabinet a complete draft of his message. He has yielded this year, as he did last year, to the advice of experienced politicians, and changed its tenor so far as it related to the South. He gives that section a passing mention, praises the wisdom of the enforcement laws, alludes to the disappearance of lawlessness in the South, as well as the good behavior at the polls at the general election in November, and hopes that this condition of affairs will continue without limit. He has no special recommendation on behalf of the South leaving Congress to do whatever its wisdom dictates, and reiterates his sentiment that he has no policy to enforce against the wishes of the people. The country is felicitated in the bloodless victories achieved under the treaty of Wshington, and attention is called to the fact that legislation is only necessary to practically enforce all that is left of the treaty; that then the two great nations of the earth have presented to the other nations an example, which it is hoped will be emulated in all future international disputes.

Respecting Cuba, and the struggle of the insurgents, less is said than in the message of last year, and far less of the asperity will appear in the few paragraphs devoted to the subject. The effort of the United States to protect its citizens, the release of Dr. Houard, and the existence of the Spanish Claims Commission will be passed over with comment and doubtful compliment. Allusson to Mexico will also be important, as the President recognizes the importance of the Commission appointed by that Government to investigate the disorders along the border, and while the complaints of our citizens for injuries sustained must not be forgotten, there were doubt-less aggravating circumstances, the knowledge of which must first be had before anything positive can be done. The discussion of the Mexican Claim Commission is also commented on briefly, with the hope that the Convention will be renewed, and a full and fair settlement of all existing difficulties be brought about. Our relations with the different foreign nations is disposed of in the usual brief paragraph. The coming Vienna Exposition is commented on with pertinent recommendations, and the appointment of Centennial Commissioners for the Philadelphia exhibition in 1876 is also spoken of. Our credit at home and abroad, the efficiency of the management of the foreign and home policy; the peaceful and prosperous career of the nation during the past year, the return of department business practically to the basis of ante-bellum days, make up the substance of the President's forthcoming annual report.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—General Terry will take command of the Department of Dakota, vacated by General Hancock.

THE NAVAL REPORT.

Important recommendations concerning the efficiency of the navy will be made in the forthcoming report of Secretary Robeson, predicated in part on the reports of Chiefs of Bureaus of that Department. It has been found that more money has often been spent in the repair of old vessels, as authorized by Congress, that would serve in the construction of new ones of greater strength and improved model and appurtenances. As an instance of this, the Pensacola cost $325,000, and her repairs more than twice as much, namely, $760,000. As to the other vessels of the navy, including the Guerriere, Nevada, Iowa, and Vanderbilt, to put them into thoroughly good condition would require an amount of money far exceeding their original cost. Their timbers are much decayed, the ships having been built of unsound white oak. The necessities of the situation, however, have required expenditure upon them, to meet emergencies, without permanent benefit.

Congress, at its late session, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to sell worn-out vessels, and the useless material at the several navy yards. It is known that there are such accumulations there, which originally cost millions of dollars, and which were, for the most part, never applied to practical purposes.

Several of the worn out vessels are soon to be sold at auction, and others of like character will be afterwards offered to the highest bidders.

The opinion of naval officers is that there should be at least twenty good active steam vessels, always in condition to be immediately used. About a year ago, when there was such an excitement at Havana as induced the Consul General, at that city, to telegraph our Government to send vessels thither for the protection of American citizens, it was difficult to immediately find vessels suitable for such an emergency, and the Secretary was therefore obliged to despatch an iron clad from Key West, together with four other vessels, not of formidable proportions to that locality. Spain, at the time to which reference is made, had twenty-three vessels in the gulf and vicinity of the island of Cuba. Our vessels, owing to this disparity of force, would have been unable to contend with those of Spain, in case of hostile movements on her part.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs will, it is understood, recommend that compound engines be placed in all our vessels, both as to economy of fuel and increase of speed, and that he will support his views by careful arguments. It has been ascertained from naval officers that not more than ten of the fifty Ironclad vessels can be rendered useful for naval purposes; therefore, the Government will dispose of the remainder of them.

The twenty light-draft monitors built during the war at a cost of $16,000,000, never fired a gun, not having been called into active service. A bill is now pending before the House of Representatives, appropriating $8,000,000 for the building of ten sloops-of-war.

In view of the facts concerning the inefficiency of the Navy, efforts will be made at the approaching session of Congress to completely reorganize it. A part of Secretary Robeson's report will be devoted to this subject, and he will repeat the recommendation in his last annual report to supply the places of vessels which have become useless with those of good and sound construction, and urge that unless something is done in this direction, our cruising navy, now by no means powerful, indeed scarcely respectable for a nation of our rank and responsibility, will soon almost wholly pass out of existence as an arm of national power.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The President to-day in a private conversation with a ship-builder, said, that he would, in his forthcoming annual message, recommend Congress to take action with a view to restore the commerce of the country to the condition it was in before the late civil war.

PARDONED.

The President, in pardoning Major Hodge, it is understood, moved to this act of clemency by the belief that Hodge was drawn into the defalcation by the intrigues of others rather than by any premeditated intention of his own to defraud the Government. His frank acknowledgement of the crime, and his voluntary making all the reparation in his power by surrendering his private property, and in which his wife insisted upon joining him with her own individual property, excited for him and his family the greatest sympathy. His wife, who is in very delicate health, and their children made earnest appeals to the President, which were not among the least of efforts in his behalf, and which strengthened the President in his disposition to extend the pardoning power. An order has been issued for the immediate release of Hodge.

SAN JUAN DELIVERED UP.

Last Friday was a historical day in the annals of this Republic. On that day, according to a London despatch received at the British Embassy, the British flag, which, since the Washburton Treaty of 1846, has waved jointly with our own over the island of San Juan, was hauled down, in deference to the decision of King William. The United States authorities are now in sole possession of the island.

TREASURY AFFAIRS.

The Registrar of the Treasury, in his annual report, recommends the creation of a bureau to make a complete record of the fiscal operations of the Government from 1776 to 1876 for the centennial. He approves the payment of interest in coin checks. The tonnage of the country was increased last year 155,000 tons, and 112 less vessels were constructed than in the preceding year.

POSTAL TREATY.

A postal convention has been concluded with the province of New Foundland, reducing the international letter rate between the United States and New Foundland, on, and after Dec. 1, from ten cents to six cents per half ounce, fixing the rate for newspapers at two cents each, prepayment being compulsory.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE TREASURY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—There was a rumor among Custom House officials, to-day, that Henry D. Cooke, brother of Jay Cooke, will be Secretary Boutwell's successor.

STANLEY.

"Herald" Dinner to the Discoverer of Livingstone.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The *Herald* Club gave, to-night, a banquet and enthusiastic reception to Henry M. Stanley the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone. T. B. Connery, managing editor of the *Herald*, presided, and among those present were Dr. John Livingstone, of Canada, brother of Dr. Livingstone, and Earl Caithness, now travelling in this country. Connery spoke eulogistically of the course and enterprise of Stanley, and the credit his success reflected on New York journalism.

Stanley made a speech, referring to his travels in search of Livingstone, and to the doubts which have been thrown on his statements, and said that he defied his assailants to prove that he had not met Livingstone at Ujiji.

Fortunate Escape from Ruffians.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—A reliable gentleman who arrived here to-day reports that on Saturday night last forty to fifty settlers on the Osage lands, Kansas, visited the town of Parson, in that State, went to the Helmont House, compelled the clerk to show them the room of Mr. Parsons, Chief of the Land Department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and forcibly took him out with the evident intention of doing him bodily harm, but he escaped from them, leaped on a locomotive standing near by, and was run through to Sedalia, Mo. The demonstration, it is said, grew out of the exasperated state of feeling among the Osage land settlers, produced by the recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior that the lands upon which they live belong to the M., K. & T. Railroad Company.

WALL STREET.

Jay Gould Takes Direct Issue with Watson and Smith.

The Erie Company Denies that Gould's Arrest was for Speculative Purposes.

Failure of a Large Banking House in Cincinnati by the "Corner."

Review of the Money and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—President Watson, of the Erie Railroad, denies that Jay Gould's arrest was a stock-jobbing proceeding. He said to a reporter: "I have myself personally examined, in the books of the Erie Company, every account in which Gould appears. The Erie Company had a conversion of bonds to the amount of $40,000,000. I took pains, personally, and with great trouble, to ascertain to whom the stock was issued under this conversion, and to gather, as far as I could, from contemporary files of the New York press, the prices of the stock, comparing what stock was brought into market with the entries in the books. I took the accounts of sales from Gould's own books, and the proceeds both from his books and the Erie books. I made out the amount of his robberies in this way at $12,000,000; but the amount stands proved beyond peradventure by his own account at $9,726,541. I am content to take that figure, and, with the support of the Directors, pursue Mr. Jay Gould for the recovery of that amount. We mean to recover to the last cent."

Less excitement existed in the Northwestern corner to-day than on Friday and Saturday. Many private accounts have been settled up, but Smith and Drew, it is claimed, will fight off their losses to the uttermost. A great many new questions have arisen from this corner, and the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will probably be called on to decide them. For instance, whether a member of a firm can enforce, under the Stock Exchange, authorizing the settlement of a difference, on a stock contract against another member of the same firm. Drew's loss is estimated at a million and a half. The *Post* says he is worth twenty millions and can stand it. Among those who have been inadvertently benefited by this Northwestern corner are the holders of convertible bonds of the Old Peninsular Railroad Company, consolidated with the Northwestern in 1864. According to the last statement of the Northwestern Company, the amount of these bonds outstanding was $695,000, of which $250,000 have been converted into Northwestern stock, one-half common and one-half preferred, within the past week. The amount yet to be converted at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is $445,000. These bonds were converted to-day as fast as presented.

Daniel Drew was at Vanderbilt's residence yesterday and had an interview, not fruitful, it is said, of relief for himself.

The first transaction in Northwestern this morning was ten shares at 150, and up to 2:30 p. m. there were no sales of greater extent than 100 shares, with the exception of two transactions of 200 shares at 170. At this hour the orders were to buy in the stocks for account of some of the defaulting parties the amount bought in "under the rule" being 4,000 shares, at 149@200, the last being the final price. The losses by the corner have been very large, but well distributed among parties of wealth, who are well able to stand up under the load. No failures have been reported.

The rest of the stock market was active and feverish, opening at an advance of ½@1½, the entire list being in quick demand from anxious speculators on the short side. Northwestern preferred was galvanized into life and made a quick upward spin from 86⅝ to 102 on sales of less than six thousand shares. This was attributed to the anxiety of certain German bankers who had gone short. The price quickly receded to 96½. All specialties were active, and prices at the close were the highest of the day.

The latest report about the struggle in Northwestern stock to-night is, that Daniel Drew and Henry Smith are cornering the preferred stock, and will try to force it on Gould in payment, in place of common. A legal struggle over this point is expected.

MONEY

was dear on call to-day. Borrowers on stock collaterals paid from 7 per cent to 1-16 *per diem*. The bulk of the business was at 1-32 to 1-16. The latest loans on the street were made at 7 gold to 1-32. The discount market continues to work close. The applications at the banks are large. The banks generally are accommodating the merchants to the utmost of their ability, but the offerings of paper on discount days are much larger than the banks can possibly take. Many merchants are compelled to seek accommodations in the open market, where paper passes slowly and at high rates. The minimum rate for prime discounts on the street is 12 per cent, and names classed as good and fair are done as high as 15@18 per cent.

The Boston fire affected the discount market unfavorably. The fire dragged down such respectable and worthy firms as Houghton, Perkins & Co., Sargent Brothers, Anderson, Heath & Co., A. Hamilton & Co., Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., and Horswell, Kingsley & Co. Some of these were among the largest dry goods jobbers of Boston, and light insurance was the main cause of their suspension. It is estimated the Boston insurance companies will pay an average of about 40 per cent, while the average of the aggregate insurance on the burnt district will probably be about 75 per cent. These facts have deterred liberal investments of capital in mercantile paper. Previous to the Boston fire, capitalists would step in and take considerable amounts of paper classed as good and prime. Since the fire, this business has been almost entirely stopped. Again money is dear on call, and capitalists yield largely to the temporary rates offered on stock collaterals. All the indications are in favor of a close discount market during the remaining days of the year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firmer. The leading bankers advanced their rates. The actual business was at 108¼ to 108⅝ for long, and 110 to 110⅛ for sight.

GOLD

ruled firmer, in sympathy with the advance in exchange. The price ranged from 112⅝ to 113¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds have not been counterfeited, as announced; Union Pacific was meant.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened dull and heavy for ordinary winter wheat extras, but firm for good shipping extras. Medium grades were more plenty, and tame; family brands quiet, but firmly held. The market closed heavy and irregular for low grades. Wheat opened higher. Choice qualities of spring are held with increased firmness, but common were very dull and heavy. Winter is held higher, with only a limited shipping demand. Pork ruled dull in the wholesale way, with jobbing sales of about 300 brls mess at $16.00. Cut meats were dull and rather weak—sales: 1,000 smoked hams at 14@14½c; 4 hhds pickled shoulders at 5½c. Bacon quiet; 8c still quoted on the spot, but we heard of no business. Lard active for city, and some future business in Western. Sales 1,250 tierces at 8½c for city, 8½c for Western for January and February, and 200 tierces extra-brand Western at 8 11-16. Prime is quotable at about 8½@8⅝c.

THE IRON TRADE.

The *Bulletin* says the anticipated decline in the English iron market has at last occurred. The manufacturers generally resisted the decline as long as they could, and adopted the policy of reducing the yield, so as to keep up rates, but this attempt signally failed, as buyers refused to be attracted, and resolutely held off. It was found that a large number of orders were sent to the Continent of Europe, while the American trade formerly so active, was almost limited to railroad bars. At last accounts trade generally was very dull. Buyers, as nearly always the case in a falling market, hold off, in anticipation of a still further decline.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—This afternoon there was an order sent into the Stock Board to buy 4,000 shares of Northwestern for account of Drake Brothers, by Garland, Marten & Co. Mr. Drake claims not to be responsible, as he only cleared the stock for H. N. Smith, who had borrowed the stock from Garland, Marten & Co., upon which he paid 60. Joslyn, Bach & Co. sent their check for the full amount for account of Smith to Drake Brothers, and they, Drake Brothers, paid Garland, Marten & Co. with their check for the same amount, thus only clearing the stock for both parties.

It was expected on the street to-day that Jay Gould would be re-arrested at the suit of the Erie Directors, but no movement against him has yet been made.

Judge Fancher, to-day, on the application of T. G. Shearman, issued an order to the Erie Railway to show cause why the order of arrest against Jay Gould should not be vacated. An order was also granted to take the deposition of Horace F. Clark, to be used on the motion. Jay Gould has made an affidavit, in which he denies Peter H. Watson's and Henry N. Smith's affidavits in general terms, and states that as to all the matter of fact in Watson's affidavit they are made to appear in a false light by the suppression of other facts, which must have been known to Henry N. Smith, from whom Watson obtained all his information; that Watson knew that the Erie Railway had granted him a release at a meeting at which neither deponent or Fisk were present, and purposely suppressed the fact that prior to and at the time of his arrest he was actively dealing in Northwest to advance its price, and that the parties to whom the management of this action was committed were engaged in depressing its price; that the plaintiff's attorney, under the encouragement of Smith, Drew, Travers, and other speculators for the fall, sought to have deponent held to bail in $9,700,000, under the impression that he could not secure such bail and would be compelled to remain under arrest; that a panic would have been produced upon the market, and he states his belief that such a result was contemplated by the attorney in the action and by the others he named, and that thus the Erie Railway would never have been able to recover anything from him, if anything was due.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—S. B. Keys & Co., bankers, of this city, suspended to-day, in consequence of indirect losses in the corner on Northwestern common. Their customers, having lost by this corner, are unable to pay their dues to the bank. S. B. Keys & Co. have no transaction in this stock on their own account. Their loss is about $140,000. Whether they will be able to resume will depend upon what they may hereafter realize from customers at present delinquent.

The Cashier of the Union Bank at Marietta telegraphs, to-day, that the bank is all right, and will resume in a few days.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Aged Editor Prostrated—Reports of His Insanity—His Appetite Continues Good.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—For nearly a week rumors that Horace Greeley is insane have been afloat. Inquiries at the *Tribune* office were assured that Mr. Greeley was suffering from nothing but nervous prostration. Thus far no journal has alluded to the matter, until the *Star*, this morning, announced substantially that Mr. Greeley is a crazy man. Mr. Whitelaw Reid said, this evening, that Mr. Greeley has scarcely eaten or slept for ten days, and that his condition is such that a stranger might consider him insane, but his friends know his eccentricities, which are now more prominent than usual. He is at present at Mr. Stewart's house, in Tarrytown, where his friends are endeavoring to secure for him that repose of mind and body, which his physicians say alone are needed to restore him. His immediate medical attendant, Dr. Bayard, says Mr. Greeley is sick from nervous exhaustion, consequent upon his unexampled tour to the West, and the death of his wife. The patient seems absented-minded at times with confusion about names. The stories about his raving violence are groundless. Mr. Greeley's great mental exertion during the last two months previous to the election, and his bereavement have rendered sleep impossible, and his nervous system is unstrung. With rest and recovered appetite his speedy recovery is according to his physicians, an absolute certainty. As the case stands he is a sick man and not crazy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A morning paper publishes to-day the story current in newspaper circles for nearly a week, that Horace Greeley is insane, and says he is now an inmate of the asylum at White Plains. The same paper makes public an interview with Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the *Tribune*, in which that gentleman is made to say, in answer to questions, that Mr. Greeley has been under medical treatment for some time. He is always eccentric in manner, and very likely might be considered by some stark mad, but he is simply nervously prostrate. For months prior to the death of his wife he did not sleep an hour a night, and since her death has been in the same condition. In answer to the question: "Is it true that Mr. Greeley drew a knife on one of his friends?" Reid is made to answer, by the interviewer: "I tell you he (Greeley) has done nothing mad which to those who know him seems strange. He is always an eccentric man, and, at best, acts as if he were 'queer,' but now, when nervously prostrated, strangers might think him crazy. I have seen him positively furious when a first proof has been brought him instead of a revise; but I know and understand him." Reid said that he (Greeley), notwithstanding his loss of sleep and appetite, was in general good health; and made a request of the reporter to say that he was only nervously prostrate. There was no good in saying more. Greeley has had enough to worry him, and what he needs is quiet and rest.

The *Express* says: "The club rooms are full of gossip about Mr. Greeley's loss of reason, a paralytic attack, seeking an asylum at Bloomingdale, etc. We discredit them all, and wish soon to see him restored to health. Mr. Sinclair, the publisher of the *Tribune*, stated to the *Express* reporter to-day that Mr. Greeley's mind was not seriously affected, and he was suffering only from nervous prostration."

Another interviewer obtained from the *Tribune* office the statement that they knew nothing of Mr. Greeley's insanity or of his being placed in an asylum. He had been much depressed for some days, and greatly prostrated, but when last heard from, had sufficiently recovered to be able to eat regularly and to converse with his friends. Mr. Greeley is in need of rest and seclusion from the annoyance of visitors or cares of business. The weight of the political excitement upon his mind has been depressing, it is averred, but possibly not damaging to the mental ability of a man of Mr. Greeley's age.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—In answer to inquiries at the *Tribune* office this evening regarding the condition of Mr. Greeley, the following was obtained from the best authority: The reports of Mr. Greeley's treatment at Bloomingdale, or any other asylum, or of any application for his admission to any asylum is preposterous. He is still suffering from nervous collapse, the result of the loss of nearly all sleep almost continually for over a month during his wife's illness. This finally affected the nerves of the stomach, and it for days rejected food, whereby the system was still more weakened. Within a day or two there has been a marked change for the better, both in sleeping and eating, and his physicians are hopeful, but he is still a very sick man, and for the present his friends can best show their regard by letting him alone.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The greatest excitement was created here, to-day, by the report, which gained currency through the American Press Association, to the effect that the Hon. Horace Greeley had become insane through domestic and personal afflictions, and disappointment at being defeated for the Presidency. The newspaper offices here were thronged by the heads of Departments, by Senators, and other important political personages, anxious to know if there was any truth in these statements. A despatch from Whitelaw Reid, to-night, states that the report is without any foundation whatever, that Mr. Greeley's complaints are of a negative nature, and that he will be able to resume his editorial duties in a short time.

Two young men of Raymond, N. H., named Bradley Sturtevant and Alden Fowle, were drowned in a pond, while gunning, on Sunday, by breaking through the ice. A boy, who went in with them, they threw out and saved.

SNOWED UP.

The Recent Terrific Storm in Western Minnesota.

Pitiable Scenes at Marshall on the Arrival of the Relief Train.

Frozen Feet, Hands, and Faces.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Nov. 25.—The participants in the recent terrific storm in Western Minnesota affirm that the snowdrifts varied from two to twelve feet in depth, and were packed so hard that horses could walk over them without breaking through. So disheartened did the relief party become in their efforts to cut through, that they could only be incited to press forward by the reminder that hundreds of men, women, and children would perish if relief did not reach them.

When the train arrived at Marshall, a small settlement far out on the extension, the scene beggared description. Women, wretchedly clad, and pressing their babes close to their bosoms to keep them from freezing, piteously craved for admission into the box cars fitted up for the men; and the latter, although the thermometer alternated between 15 and 20 degrees below zero, offered to unload the flat cars laden with iron and ride on them, providing they could thus be transported to where it was at least temperate enough to render assistance worthy of a struggle.

Two determined, but unsuccessful, efforts were made to reach the men remaining at the end of the track. With those engaged in these exertions, frozen extremities and prominences were generalities, and the exceptions rarities. But although those at the front were left to scamper back as best they could, no actual cases of starvation have yet been reported.

NEW YORK.

The Missing Louisville Merchant—Disgraceful Business—Motion Denied—The Washburne Dinner Indefinitely Postponed—A Reception Instead—Collector Bailey's Bondsmen—Evacuation Day—Police Flag of Honor—Another Reform Association—Another Missing Man.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A startling transcript has been made from the criminal records of this city. Since the 1st of January, 1870, there have been 139 cases of homicide within the city limits. Of these man-killers, six committed suicide at once; ten were discharged by the Coroners; twelve concealed themselves beyond finding out; two although known, were never arrested, and one died of wounds after being arrested. Of the 108 remaining, whose cases came before the District Attorney, one was sent to the House of Refuge, and two to the Insane Asylum. Sixty-one have been brought to trial, of whom seventeen were acquitted and forty-four convicted. Of those convicted two have been awarded new trials; two have been executed; four have been sentenced to be hung, but are now awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals. Three have been sentenced to State Prison for life; one for fifteen years, and the others for less than seven years. In sixteen cases indictments have never been found; in eleven others, indictments have been found, but no trial has taken place, and three, it is said, have been discharged on bail after indictment. In the abstract of the records, sixteen cases have never been heard of, since their names do not appear in any official paper, and what has become of them, no one knows. It appears, from records, that the average punishment for killing a man in this city is three years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The latest victim of a foreigner pretending to belong to a wealthy and distinguished British family is Miss Mary Louise Mapes, of Poughkeepsie, daughter of Perry Mapes, a retired North River steamboat Captain. The flashy adventurer gives his name as Henry Porter Tenison, and claims to be a lineal descendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He first met the Mapes family on a railway train, and behaving rudely to Mrs. Mapes, called afterwards at their residence to apologize. He was coldly received by the parents, but the romantic daughter took a fancy to the showy stranger, and after a short acquaintance, eloped with him, was married secretly in a Poughkeepsie church, and went to Albany. She repented and returned home, and her father soon discovered that Tenison had another wife, who sailed from Detroit for Ireland about five weeks ago. Tenison is now in the Poughkeepsie jail charged with bigamy.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Superintendent Bligh, Chief of the Louisville detectives, has arrived here, to assist in the search for the missing Louisville merchant, George N. Pevy. Judge Pevy and Lafayette Josephs left the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening for Louisville, stating to friends that they were compelled to return on account of the illness of Mrs. Pevy, an old lady, whose system has completely given way under the agony caused by her son's unaccountable absence. Central Office detectives have been actively engaged in scouring the city, but have not found the faintest trace of Pevy.

In this city last year, out of 118 cases of homicide, only forty-two convictions have been obtained.

The Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, long a popular resort for ball players in the summer and skaters in the winter, is to be sold for building lots.

Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, denied the motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of Henry Rogers, sentenced to be hung for the murder of officer Donohue.

The Committee of Arrangements have changed their plan of giving a public dinner to Minister Washburne, because the dining capacity of the Union League Club is insufficient to accommodate all who desire to participate, and a public reception will be given Mr. Washburne, and the theatre of the Union League Club and adjoining suite of rooms will be used for the purpose. A complimentary invitation has been sent to the President and to his Cabinet, to the Diplomatic Corps, to the Governors of neighboring States, and to other distinguished persons. The President has signified his intention of being present, as also Governor Jewell and staff, Generals Sherman and McDowell and staffs, and other eminent military men. The reception occurs Dec. 4.

Some time ago, judgment was obtained in the United States Circuit Court against the bondsmen of the absconding Internal Revenue Collector Bailey. To-day the counsel for the bondsmen moved to open judgment. Judge Woodruff reserved his decision. If the judgment is opened, the bondsmen will make the defence that the National Government did not use proper diligence to prevent the commission of the frauds by Bailey, and to obtain his arrest, and issue immediate attachment against all his available property as soon as good grounds for suspicion was shown.

The principal feature, to-day, of the celebration of Evacuation Day, was the procession of the veterans of 1812, under the escort of the Sixth Regiment, to the Old Fort in Central Park. The ceremony consisted of hoisting the flag over the parapet. After the close of the ceremonies, the veterans partook of a collation at the Sixth Regiment Armory.

The presentation of the flag of honor to the police force, subscribed for by wealthy and prominent citizens, took place in Union Square this afternoon, and was the occasion of a parade of the members of the department to the number of 1,200.

The *Times* announces the organization of a new reform association to supersede the Committee of Seventy, which, it is alleged, has developed such a spirit of office-seeking that its further existence is unnecessary.

The application of Rosenzweig, the abortionist, for release on bail pending a new trial, has been denied, and he is remanded to prison.

Geo. Lewis, publisher, is the latest missing man in this city.

Allen Johnson, a ship-carpenter, was drowned at Milwaukee, on Sunday night. His body was recovered on Monday morning.

BOSTON.

The Second Meeting of the Radical Club.

Who Were There, and Who Were Not—Why Emerson Stays Away.

Dr. Bartol on Prayer—A New Man's Protest—What Mr. Garrison Thinks on the Subject.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1872.

Everybody in New England knows, or ought to know, that nobody satirizes Boston more enjoyably than Bostonians; but, of course, no one is more incensed at satire from others than these home-satirists. It is on the old domestic principle. We can abuse our own, and see the fun of it; but let an outsider wag his tongue in this direction, and woe betide him! This is all *apropos* of what a witty Bostonian said of the beloved city about a year ago. It was just after the Chicago fire, when conflagrations formed a sort of fiery basis to all conversations. "If Boston ever burns up," said the wicked wit, "there will immediately arise from the ashes

A METAPHYSICAL CLUB,

who will proceed calmly, in the face of destruction, to talk about the indestructible elements of destruction, or the beneficent blessing and purification of material and spiritual flames."

Last week, when the flames were having it pretty much all their own way in the twenty-six streets of irregularity, which let every other city thank Heaven she can't show, I thought suddenly of my witty Bostonian's prophecy, as I called to mind

THE RADICAL CLUB,

whose second meeting of the season was appointed in the usual order of things, for the third Monday of the month, which would bring it close upon the heels of the fire-fiend and the great excitement. While I was entertaining this thought, and seriously questioning whether, out of the great excitement, that calm little company would convene in the Chestnut-street parlors, the mail, which seems to have been straightened in the nick of time, brought the announcement that the second meeting of the Radical club this season would be held at 17 Chestnut street, on the 18th inst. The printers, who furnished the usual elegant violet and gilt cards of admission, the furniture dealers, who supplied the extra chairs, were burned up, or out, in the conflagration; but what were trifles like these to the persistent genius of the Radical Club? At the proper moment a diligent hand, and pen and ink, did the work of the printers; and all the other arrangements met the needs of the occasion. And, at the proper hour of 11, the old parlors ran over, as usual, into halls and side rooms,—what Mr. Wasson called the porches of the temple. There my questioning was all answered, and there my wicked wit's prophecy comes near enough to the truth to serve as a sort of *sauce piquante* for the occasion.

WHO WERE NOT THERE.

To be sure, Emerson was not there; but then, Emerson is seldom there, being confessedly afraid of his orphic sayings losing something of their pith and marrow by reporting—rather an inconsistent ground for a man who says so grandly, "Is it so bad to be misunderstood? To be great is to be misunderstood!" And Colonel Higginson was not there, which was more of a pity, simply because the Colonel always brings a little of the fighting element with him, which keeps us from a metaphysical "mush of concession." And we missed Mrs. Howe, and two or three other familiar spirits.

WHO WERE THERE.

But Dr. Bartol was in the chair; and, facing him, sat William Lloyd Garrison, looking none the worse for his old anti-slavery wear and tear. And, beside Garrison, the new man amongst us, who talks better than some of the old ones, the English Lewes, who has a look of blood and muscle, as well as brain, which is an agreeable contrast, now and then, to the New England east-wind attenuation.

I went in a little late, and, at the first glance, I thought we should have rather a tame time of it, for there were more good listeners than good talkers, in my estimation. But I was mistaken. As I have said, Dr. Bartol was in the chair, which signifies always the essayist's chair. His subject was

"THE PRAYER-GAUGE."

He began by saying that he had intended to talk about the fire and its effects,—I dare say my witty Bostonian's satire would have been fully carried out if he had,—but, as he had preached the day before to a numerous congregation on that theme, and as the sermon was to be printed, he refrained from repeating himself, and would instead talk about Prayer. His subject was suggested by the recent discussion brought about by Professor Tyndall's proposal to test prayer scientifically; that is, for instance, to set apart a ward in a hospital, under the care of first-rate physicians and surgeons, and make it, at the same time, the object of special prayers; and, at the end of a certain period to compare the mortality with other wards similarly managed as to the surgeons, but lacking as to the special prayers. The Doctor taking this up, proceeded with the question, does prayer make any difference? In the Doctor's opinion,

IT DOES NOT,

when the prayer is put, as he calls it, against law; when we ask childishly for the drouth to cease, for fire to be stayed, or pestilence put aside. God does not alter his immutable laws for special cases or special petitions. The acceptance of the Deity and these laws as for our highest good in the end, is the highest end, in the Doctor's opinion, the only efficacious prayer. Prayer that seeks only personal ends, and asks not for the public good, is idle. The grandest spoken petition is

"THY WILL BE DONE."

It is not something for us to be bowed down and crushed by, but to rise to. Prayer is neither word or phrase, but motion of the mind, aspiration, sympathetic reliance on the law and love of God. To instance the absurdities of these special petitions, the Doctor told some very good stories. One was about a Congregational fair. One of the leading feminine spirits came with great earnestness to a sister spirit, and said: "Now, just think of this; we have conducted our fair on the strictest religious principles; we have had no raffles, no lotteries of any kind, and we have had *very little success!*" She thought, said the Doctor, that God might have given them better success to pay them for the principle. But, says the Doctor, God

ISN'T THE ALMIGHTY HUCKSTER

that He is supposed to be by such minds.

A popular clergyman was then quoted, who speaks of the Radicals as "certain pert essayists;" "and I suppose," says the Doctor, slily, "that he means Emerson, and Higginson, and Weiss, and——I won't say who else." "These pert essayists," according to the popular clergyman, "make Christianity out a delusion and a snare. And, if Christianity is a delusion," says the popular clergyman, "it is a blessed delusion." "Not at all," answers the Doctor;

"NO DELUSION IS BLESSED.

I am not going to wrap myself in any blessedness of that sort. Faith is real, delusive faith is nothing."

The Doctor then referred to public prayers; said that they were difficult things; that they should be as brief and simple as possible. In the last week's fiery horror, he said, he took refuge in the Lord's Prayer.

And so, the essay coming to a close, the Doctor, dropping his role of reader, assumed his office as host, and

INVITED MR. GARRISON,

who is so seldom amongst us, to speak. "He has already given us the blessing of his presence," says the Doctor; "now we want the blessing of his word." Mr. Garrison replied that he preferred a Quaker meeting. The Doctor then remarked that Mr. Garrison would probably speak when the spirit moved, and he hoped it would move soon.

As the Doctor sat down after this, our new man,

MR. LEWES,

turned a determined face, partially to the Chair and partially to the audience, and vehemently protested against the scientists', and the whole modern free-thinking, theory of prayer. He said that, if you put prayer upon that basis, and give it that interpretation, it will lead to fatalism and [illegible].

HE BELIEVED IN SPECIAL PRAYERS

for special needs; and, with a good deal of feeling and fervor, spoke of the mother at the bedside of a sick child, praying for it to be spared to her. This prayer, and the belief that this prayer would be efficacious, were the mother's great help, and that God might answer her petition, he believed also possible.

There was a certain fire-speed and fury in Mr. Lewes' protest that brought everything to a concentrated point, and pricked anew all the wandering ears. It brought Garrison out of his Quaker-meeting silence. He said that that phrase

A LONG-SUFFERING GOD,

had always impressed him; and he thought of it as specially applicable when he thought of the absurd petitions that were put up to Him. He didn't think that he ever asked God to abolish slavery. There was no difficulty with God; the difficulty was with the American people. And, as for fatalism, he believed that credulity was likely to cause as much danger as fatalism. Why should a mother ask God for *her* child specially? Could she expect God to alter His laws for her? The end of all petition was to be satisfied with God. These special prayers did no good, and the petitioner must see that they did no good, in special answer, eventually.

LEWES RETURNED TO HIS ATTACK

again with renewed spirit; and, when somebody said, as rather a knock-down argument, "But the child that is thus prayed for as often dies as lives." "Well, that is but saying that we are mortal; that doesn't argue anything," returned Mr. Lewes.

Garrison came in at a pause, in a cool sort of tone and manner, as if there was no more to be said, with the remark that "This petitioning will go on until the American people can see that

GOD NEEDS NO PETITIONING."

But Mr. Lewes was as much of a rock in *his* way as Mr. Garrison was in his. Like courteous knights, however, they rode into the field of discussion, and rode out again, agreeing to disagree, and both certain that the other was wrong. However, and with whomsoever one might sympathize in belief, it was impossible for a listener not to sympathize with Mr. Lewes' warmth of spirit,—his *élan*, so to speak,—more than with Mr. Garrison's colder expression, however judicial his argument.

The meeting at last broke up reluctantly, and the subject of special prayer was dropped for

SPECIAL CHATS,

in knots all about the rooms and in the halls, between old and new friends. One had a chance, then, to discover that sharpest of newspaper correspondents, "Warrington," of the Springfield *Republican*, who will no doubt give a lunge of his lance, in his next letter, against all these special pleaders.

At the next meeting, it is whispered that

JOHN WEISS

will be the essayist. If he is, there will be a lively time, as we all know that Mr. Weiss is a mental electric battery.

GARTH.

WISCONSIN.

Vote by Counties—1871 and 1872.

The following is a comparative table of the vote of Wisconsin by counties for Governor in 1871 and for President in 1872, from complete official returns:

Counties.	1871. Washburn.	1871. Doolittle.	1872. Grant.	1872. Greeley.
Adams	719	277	835	233
Ashland	40	16	86	43
Barron	169	35	120	38
Bayfield	75	38	89	42
Brown	1,335	7,739	2,694	2,185
Buffalo	1,156	507	843	862
Burnett	198	22	160	7
Calumet	686	1,129	757	1,313
Chippewa	696	851	1,025	750
Clark	377	154	801	118
Columbia	2,248	1,579	3,070	1,835
Crawford	814	916	1,162	1,151
Dane	4,171	3,865	5,143	4,782
Dodge	2,538	4,575	3,051	5,622
Door	578	166	873	214
Douglas	58	69	72	96
Dunn	1,133	533	1,390	498
Eau Claire	1,409	890	1,616	818
Fond du Lac	3,596	3,875	4,292	4,429
Grant	3,154	1,971	4,307	2,319
Green	1,757	934	2,450	1,346
Green Lake	1,299	610	1,541	1,045
Iowa	1,487	1,632	2,078	1,973
Jackson	668	356	956	358
Jefferson	2,225	2,869	2,580	3,559
Juneau	1,080	820	1,421	1,068
Kenosha	1,051	901	1,408	1,215
Kewaunee	361	669	503	1,012
La Crosse	1,798	1,374	2,180	1,966
Lafayette	1,616	1,612	2,081	1,908
Manitowoc	1,452	1,833	2,289	2,677
Marathon	218	780	491	911
Marquette	532	971	643	910
Milwaukee	3,690	5,631	5,833	8,515
Monroe	1,209	914	2,117	1,425
Oconto	862	310	1,076	396
Outagamie	1,219	1,746	1,535	1,970
Ozaukee	295	1,574	574	1,594
Pepin	577	237	644	272
Pierce	1,228	534	1,460	634
Polk	381	183	639	189
Portage	899	835	1,536	789
Racine	2,073	1,659	2,880	2,100
Richland	1,401	1,009	1,675	999
Rock	3,603	1,604	5,138	1,740
St. Croix	1,181	1,015	1,373	1,190
Sauk	1,852	891	2,702	1,384
Shawano	191	259	416	464
Sheboygan	1,927	1,943	2,687	2,948
Trempealeau	988	294	1,457	417
Vernon	1,686	416	2,445	542
Walworth	2,908	1,270	3,512	1,409
Washington	666	2,371	947	2,727
Waukesha	2,413	2,539	2,671	2,720
Waupaca	1,575	831	2,050	945
Waushara	1,500	344	1,708	339
Winnebago	3,005	2,019	4,280	2,969
Wood	340	328	563	473
Totals	78,302	68,910	104,987	86,475

Vote for Congressmen.

The following is the official vote for Congressmen in the different districts of this State, compared with the vote for Congress for the same counties two years ago:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	1870. Rep.	1870. Dem.	1872. Williams.	1872. Sloan.
Kenosha	1,104	928	1,410	1,230
Racine	2,403	1,934	2,882	2,138
Rock	3,360	1,175	5,155	1,751
Walworth	3,225	1,465	3,538	1,528
Waukesha	2,431	2,720	2,681	2,733
Total	12,523	8,222	16,666	9,380

Republican majority in 1870, 4,301; in 1872, 6,286.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Rep.	Dem.	Hazelton.	Smith.
Columbia	2,062	1,417	3,103	1,854
Dane	3,850	3,818	5,027	4,949
Jefferson	2,195	3,158	2,579	3,595
Sauk	1,352	360	2,699	1,386
Total	9,459	8,755	13,408	11,784

Republican majority in 1870, 706; in 1872, 1,624.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Rep.	Dem.	Barber.	Warden.
Crawford	850	834	1,173	1,177
Grant	2,818	1,480	4,278	2,359
Green	1,797	823	2,467	1,282
Iowa	1,679	1,962	2,079	2,030
Lafayette	1,343	1,888	2,078	1,940
Richland	1,604	810	1,679	1,092
Total	10,151	7,797	13,745	9,880

Republican majority in 1870, 2,345; in 1872, 3,865.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Rep.	Dem.	Winkler.	Mitchell.
Milwaukee	3,087	9,511	5,616	8,855
Ozaukee	148	1,855	574	1,697
Washington	719	2,467	930	2,769
Total	3,954	13,823	7,120	13,321

Democratic majority in 1870, 9,879; in 1872, 6,201.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Rep.	Dem.	Baetz.	Eldridge.
Dodge	2,428	4,538	3,117	5,586
Fond du Lac	3,240	3,794	4,376	4,393
Manitowoc	3,000	1,527	2,443	2,526
Sheboygan	2,521	2,365	2,571	3,082
Total	11,189	12,224	12,507	15,587

Democratic majority in 1870, 1,035; in 1872, 3,080.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Rep.	Dem.	Sawyer.	Lindsley.
Brown	1,760	644	2,599	2,392
Calumet	612	1,[illegible]37	798	1,299
Door	686	1[illegible]	831	198
Green Lake	1,242	638	1,576	1,027
Kewaunee	655	680	604	916
Outagamie	1,185	1,504	1,566	1,965
Waupaca	1,557	759	1,962	1,046
Waushara	1,613	246	1,740	418
Winnebago	3,520	1,876	4,097	3,167
Total	12,830	8,632	15,893	12,358

Republican majority in 1870, 4,198; in 1872, 3,545.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rusk.	Marston.
Buffalo	629	262	[illegible]098	609
Clark	613	195	894	174
Eau Claire	757	604	1,581	855
Jackson	403	290	[illegible]	435
La Crosse	1,404	833	2,[illegible]	1,893
Monroe	1,536	1,042	2,0[illegible]	1,464
Pepin	357	44	[illegible]	377
Pierce	850	479	1,464	634
St. Croix	985	712	1,352	1,220
Trempealeau	964	259	1,442	423
Vernon	1,347	215	2,567	443
Total	9,846	5,775	16,183	8,547

Republican majority in 1870, 5,071; in 1872, 7,636.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Rep.	Dem.	McDill.	Carson.
Adams	938	320	875	287
Ashland	34	....	137	3
Bayfield	66	38	129	2
Barron	40	17	124	34
Burnett	42	1	160	7
Chippewa	540	671	937	954
Douglas	2,062	1,417	72	101
Dunn	689	358	1,296	680
Juneau	1,075	978	1,329	1119
Marathon	229	1,081	551	742
Marquette	513	1,060	642	929
Oconto	553	408	1,098	469
Polk	301	118	649	178
Portage	1,031	702	1,619	735
Shawano	362	195	412	465
Wood	319	545	611	468
Total	6,624	6,404	10,711	7,106

Republican majority in 1870, 220; in 1872, 3,605.

The new jail being erected at Fort Wayne will cost $110,000.

MUNN & SCOTT.

The Senior Member of the Firm on the Witness Stand.

Mr. Munn Interrogated by the Cook County National Bank.

He Gives a Sketch of His Career as an Elevator Man.

But Utterly Refuses to Answer Certain Questions of a Personal Nature.

Mr. Ira Y. Munn, of the firm of Munn & Scott, bankrupts, was examined yesterday before Register Hibbard, by Mr. George C. Campbell, attorney for the Cook County National Bank, whose claim against the estate is $10,000, and for the Cassanovia, N. Y., National Bank, with a claim of $110,000.

Mr. Munn said he had been in Chicago for sixteen years; when he arrived here he went into the elevator business; was then in partnership with Scott; they did business in the Munn & Scott Elevator; situated on Lot 1, Block K. They did business there before they acquired an interest in any other elevator, which was up to the commencement of 1862; in that year they built

THE NORTHWESTERN ELEVATOR

on ground leased from the Northwestern Railroad Company; no one had an interest in that elevator, at that time, but himself and Scott; they next acquired an interest in the Steele & Taylor, and in the Union Elevators; could not say precisely when that was; it was '64, '65, or '66; the Steele & Taylor he thought was the first they got an interest in; the Steele & Taylor was subsequently known as the City Elevator; they got an interest in the Illinois River Elevator in the winter of 1871-2; they did not continue sole proprietors of the Northwestern and Munn & Scott Elevators up to the time of

THE CONVEYANCE TO ARMOUR;

sold one-fourth of their interest to George Dunlap, and retained the remaining three-fourths; Munn & Scott owned five-sixteenths of the Union, Armour one-eighth, Munger one-eighth, McKay one-eighth, Wheeler three-sixteenths, and Smith & Dunlap one-eighth; the ownership began in these proportions at the time of purchase, and continued in the same proportions up to the transfer; the City Elevator was owned in the same proportions as the Union; the Illinois Elevator was purchased from Hempstead,—Armour & Munger owning a quarter, Wheeler a quarter, Munn & Scott a quarter, and Buckingham a quarter; it was not transferred to Armour; Munn & Scott conveyed their interest in it to Wheeler; could not give a description of the property without reference to the papers; one-fourth of the Northwestern was conveyed to Smith & Dunlap; Munn & Scott never controlled the Illinois River Elevator; never ran any other elevators than those mentioned.

THE MUNN AND SCOTT ELEVATOR

and the Northwestern received grain from the Northwestern Road; the City from the Northwestern, the St. Louis & Alton and the Danville Roads; and the Union from the St. Louis & Alton and from the Canal; made a contract with the Northwestern Road before the Northwestern Elevator was built, under which they were to do the business of the road; that was one of the conditions on which they built that elevator; that contract was made in 1862 for ten years; it was renewed in 1866; the renewal covered all the elevators except the Union; gave the lease to Mr. Hoyt; in September gave him other papers; Hoyt had not returned them; did not remember

WHEN HOYT LEFT THE CITY;

it was about the 1st of last October; he was back and forth three or four days; did not think of asking him for the papers; would write to Hoyt for the papers; the original agreement included old man Taylor. Munger bought Taylor's quarter in the Union and the City after Taylor died; the Northwestern Railroad and the proprietors of the elevators were the parties to the renewed contract of 1866; the agreement was still in force; the agreement as to how the elevators were to be run was in the hands of Hoyt; Wheeler, he thought, had a copy;

THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT WAS BURNED;

the elevators were separated under that agreement up to the time they went out of Munn & Scott's hands; the business consisted in receiving and resting grain; the grain got out when it was delivered; it was delivered at the elevators to holders of receipts, and nowhere else that he knew of; the delivery was into both cars and vessels; property was delivered on the order of the person holding the receipt; some of it went East; when receipts were not presented did not know where the grain went to; would not answer whether grain went out of the elevators without receipts; did not think he would answer it then; did not think it was a competent question; would not say whether he knew the answer to the question or not; he did not choose to answer; under the agreement of 1866 Munn & Scott were to be

THE ACTIVE MEN,

and run the elevators, the profits to be divided between the owners; the North Side elevators, of which there were three, and the West Side elevators, of which there were four, were a company of 400 shares, of which the Galena Elevator, Wheeler & Munger, and Armour were to get 150, the Northwestern and Munn & Scott 125, the City and Union 125, the remainder to be distributed among the other owners; Munn & Scott ran the elevators and divided the profits; his interest was worth about $100,000 a year; could not tell who kept the books for the whole interest; the North Side elevators kept their own books, and the West Side books were kept by Munn & Scott. Munn & Scott did not run

THE NORTH SIDE ELEVATORS;

there was a set of books for each warehouse, showing receipts and disbursements, and a general ledger and general cash-book for them all; counsel could have the books if he wanted them; the books could tell more than he could; none of the West Side elevators were burned that he had an interest in; the North Side elevators were burned; some of the books were burned, but the most valuable were saved; they showed substantially the business since 1866; the parties to the 1866 agreement received dividends; Charley Wheeler made the dividends; the accounts were turned over to him, and he struck the balance; the profits of the North Side elevators went into

A GENERAL POOL;

they kept their accounts, and the West Side kept theirs, and balances of the whole business were made and dividends divided three times a year; Munn & Scott kept the West Side accounts, and Munger & Wheeler the North Side accounts; in 1868 he received about $100,000; some years it was less, some years more; there was a dividend made that year; he swore that before, and would swear it again if necessary; three dividends were made that year; the firm of Munn, Norton & Scott was formed about 1865; theirs was

A COMMISSION BUSINESS;

they had no interest in the elevators; the parties to the '66 agreement made no losses in the elevator business; outside that business he had incurred losses himself—very heavy losses; could not say that losses had been increased by the parties to the '66 agreement; Munn & Scott lost, maybe, half a million in 1872; had no judgment whether the losses were more or less; could not say from his personal knowledge whether any part of those losses were made good by the parties to the agreement of '66, or by anybody else; his losses arose from paying more for property than it was worth; getting less than he paid for it; had heard that George Armour had made his receipts good; did not know that the parties to the '66 agreement had made the receipts good; had heard rumors to that effect; counsel could ask Wheeler & Armour; they did not admit to him that they made them good; could not say how much of the receipts were made good; did not know anything about it.

WOULD ANSWER NO QUESTIONS

on that subject; knew nothing personally about it; conveyed his interest in September in the City, the Union, the Munn & Scott Elevators, and other property, the consideration being $10; the interest he conveyed was worth about $650,000 or $700,000 to him, without Watson's $30,000, or Hoyt's $350,000 mortgage; no interest had been paid on the Hoyt mortgage; on the 1st of October there was six months' interest due on Watson's mortgage; did not know what the counsel had to do with his intention. (This was in reply to a question if he intended to make a present to Armour). Declined to answer whether the deed was made to cover Armour's losses; conveyed

A LOT OF RESIDENCE PROPERTY

on West Washington street to Wheeler; it cost him $35,000, and was subject to a mortgage; conveyed property to Eliza Reineway, or, rather exchanged other property for the property conveyed to Wheeler; made a conveyance to Benjamin Lombard a few months ago for $30,000; paid off a mortgage of $5,000, and gave the balance to him, Norton, and Scott, to pay a note of $20,000 due the Fourth National Bank; began doing business with Hoyt about 1862; Hoyt was generally in his debt up to 1868; dealt with Jervis, Powell & Co. in 1868; they failed, and Munn & Scott lost $150,000 by them; Hoyt helped them to raise from $60,000 to $80,000 to get over the loss caused by the failure of Jervis, Powell & Co.;

WAS INDEBTED TO HOYT

at the time of raising the money in December, 1868; at the market rates of that day he would owe Hoyt about $350,000 over and above the Powell business; Hoyt had about a million bushels of wheat and corn in his hands; witness had drawn on Hoyt, who held the grain against it; the grain fell; the loss on that grain, and on what he had previously sold, proved to be $500,000, or over; requested Hoyt not to register the mortgage given him, as it might injure his credit.

Mr. Campbell said it seemed to have been recorded the 12th April, 1871.

Mr. Munn continued: His indebtedness to Hoyt continued to increase up to the spring of 1871; it was about $200,000 over and above the mortgage; from the spring of 1871 it began to decrease, and at the beginning of

THE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

it was somewhere in the vicinity of $40,000; conveyed no personal property to any of the other parties to the contract of '66; the conveyance to Wheeler was to secure him $30,000 due him; declined to state what conversation took place between him and Armour when the deed was given; declined to state whether the deed was made for the benefit of any one else but Armour; declined to answer questions about the deed to Armour; the firm of Munn & Scott were worth from three quarters of a million to

A MILLION DOLLARS

in 1868, and in the spring of 1869 they were about even; told Hoyt they could pay if they had time, but could not pay if pushed at that time.

Mr. Campbell announced that he would apply to the Court on Wednesday morning for an order to compel Mr. Munn to respond to the questions he declined to answer, especially as to whether grain was allowed to go out of the elevators without receipts being presented, and as to the consideration given by Armour for the deed.

THE KANSAS NEUTRAL LANDS.

History of an Important Case—Decision by the Supreme Court.

From the Kansas City Journal.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the long-contested case between the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, and James F. Joy, representing the railroad company which purchased them from the Cherokee Indians. The title of the land is declared to be in Mr. Joy.

The lands embrace what is now Cherokee and Crawford Counties in Kansas, and a strip of eight miles of the southern portion of Bourbon County.

The history of the title is briefly as follows: When the Cherokee Indians were removed from their possessions in Georgia forty years ago, lands were given them in exchange for their lands east of the Mississippi, in what is now the Indian Territory, and, in addition thereto, five millions of dollars.

In one section of the treaty it is recited that, fearing the exchanged lands were not adequate to accommodate all the Cherokee people, there was sold to them 800,000 acres of land, additional to the exchanged lands, for $500,000, which lands were to be conveyed to said Indians "by patent in fee simple," forever.

By subsequent act of Congress, the sum of $500,000 was taken from the $5,000,000 referred to, and covered into the Treasury, and a patent issued by Mr. VanBuren, then President, to the Indians.

From the fact that the small tribes of Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, and Seneca Indians were located immediately south of the purchase, and between it and the Cherokee Reservation proper, they were never formally occupied by the Cherokees, and as white men were prohibited from settling on them they became locally known as the Neutral Lands.

There was a further provision in the treaty that these lands should never be included within the boundaries of any State, violated by being incorporated with the State of Kansas.

The Indians, by the treaty of 1866, made the United States their trustee for the sale of these lands. They were authorized to be sold in two ways:

By survey and appraisement, then to be disposed of as Government lands are sold, and the proceeds, after payment of expenses of survey, etc., to be deposited in the Treasury for the benefit of the Indians.

Or to be sold in a body for cash, the money to go to the Cherokees.

Secretary Harlan, under this authority sold them to the Connecticut Emigration Company, the purchase money to be paid in instalments.

His successor in office, Secretary Browning, upon a written opinion of Attorney General Stanbery, set aside this sale on the ground that a payment by instalments was not a cash sale under the meaning of the treaty.

General Fremont then entered into a treaty for their purchase under cover of aiding in the construction of a railway—the present Atlantic and Pacific. The confirmation of this treaty was resisted before the United States Senate, on the ground that the proposed railroad did not touch the neutral lands at all, but passed several miles south of them, and that it was contrary to public policy to appropriate lands to the construction of a railroad that did not develop them. The treaty was defeated.

By a subsequent and supplemental treaty, which settled the claim of the Connecticut Company, the whole body of land was sold to James F. Joy, representing the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, for $1 per acre cash. And as this road was located through the lands themselves, thus opening them to settlement and market, the treaty was ratified by the Senate.

There was a provision, however, in the treaty, reserving to settlers at a given date to take 160 acres at the appraised value, which has reduced somewhat the amount of the purchase.

The other settlers resisted the title of Mr. Joy, and our readers remember the excitement and violence which attended the building of the road; troops being required to protect the builders and keep the peace.

The settlers resisted the title before the courts, on two grounds, as we remember:

That the treaty making power had no authority to dispose of the public domain.

That the Cherokees, by participating in the rebellion against the Government, had forfeited the lands, which thus became subject to pre-emption as other public lands.

The first objection was held to be insignificant; but, even if so, it did not apply in this case, as Congress by its subsequent act in taking the purchase money, under the treaty, had given it the sanction of statute law.

The second point has been overruled from the fact, we infer, that whatever forfeiture has been incurred by the Cherokees in consequence of taking part in the Rebellion, yet by the treaty of 1866, that forfeiture was removed, and they restored to all their rights as to lands and annuities, existing before the war.

The case has been a protracted one, being before Congress for several years, and entering largely into the political excitements of Kansas.

RECENT DEATHS.

Connatty, who made the affidavits relative to ex-Senator Doolittle, last summer, died at Harlem, N. Y., last week.

—Hosea Lewis, father of Ida Lewis, the Newport, R. I., heroine, died at Lime Rock Lighthouse, of which he was keeper, on Monday of last week.

—The Rev. Josiah Brewer, formerly a tutor in Yale College, and afterward principal of a boarding school in New Haven, died in Stockbridge, Mass., recently aged 76.

—James E. Robinson, brother of the Hon. W. E. Robinson, was found dead last Friday night on the stoop of his dwelling in Jay street, Brooklyn. Cause of death not known.

—George Coffing, of Salisbury, Ct., the Republican candidate for Congress at the last election, died quite suddenly on Thursday. Mr. Coffing was a Director of the Housatonic Railroad Company, and a man heavily interested in the iron business.

—General Edward Ball, of Zanesville, O., lost his life, last Friday, by a terrible accident. He was loading cattle into a stock car when his foot got caught in the frog of a switch. He was attempting at the time to get out of the way of an approaching locomotive, but was unable to extricate himself, and those near him failed, for some reason, to assist him. The engine struck him and passed over him, mutilating him in a terrible manner. He was instantly killed. General Ball was a member of Congress in 1853-'57, and subsequently Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives, and was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Muskingum, in the session of 1868-'9.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Texas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory.

Movement of Immigration That Way—The Rivers and Railroads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1872.

Everything indicates an unusual human movement toward that portion of our Republic called the Great Southwest. The railway system of Arkansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory have developed upon a very large scale, and the discontented Southern people are moving upon the new ground of those remote States with numbers and confidence, while our largest railway leaders and capitalists are also preparing the paths and gobbling up the land. Texas leads the whole column of Southern States. It possesses an imperial domain over which it is sovereign; for it entered the Union reserving to itself all which it had wrested from Mexico. The title to its public lands is vested in the State, and not in the General Government.

This portion of our country merits a revived and larger attention than it has yet attained. I propose to write some sketches of it.

THE NEW ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

At the last session of Congress, the sum of $5,000 was appropriated to purchase the county histories of England,—a small and wise appropriation; but, some months after it was made, I was surprised to find that, amongst the twelve-score thousand volumes in the Library of Congress, there was not one book descriptive of the population of Arkansas.

"I want to run out there," said I, "to peep at what is called our hardest frontier society before it be evangelized. Is it possible that we possess a State with 485,000 people,—a State in the Union for more than a third of a century,—which is yet without the most meagre form of history?"

"That, I believe," answered the Librarian, "is the only division of the Union on which we have not some book."

And, true enough, there was a formidable literature upon Oregon, California, Utah, and New Mexico. Even Arizona and Montana were celebrated in fresh books of travel. To Arkansas and the Indian Territory there was neither gazetter, nor guide, nor bit of local history.

The plainest study, then, of some of the tritest features of this neglected region,—which might complain, with Job, that even its enemies would not write books,—may possess some novelty, and encourage some Arkansan to lodge a quarto in the empty library-niche.

FIRST PEEP AT THE SOUTHWEST.

Sixty hours after making the above inquiry, I stood on the bluff at Memphis, and looked across the Mississippi River upon a landscape of the unloved State; a flat of mud and a fringe of timber marking the outlines of a bluff. No habitation stood there, except a wharf-boat and some sheds very far upstream, where the railroad to Little Rock emerged from the forest-bottoms.

"That's Hopefield," said my Memphis friend at my side. "It's nothing but the hole in the woods for one bruised steam train to go once a day, in twelve hours, to Little Rock, 10 miles an hour! If you take the steamer Pat Cleburne here at the levee, she'll carry you there in from three days to five, according to the water. There is no other way. You see Arkansas is now nearly as bad as De Soto saw it, two miles below here, where the artist makes him discover the Mississippi!"

"It was a good point in art, if not in fact," said I. "There is no curve of the river anywhere more long, and broad, and epic-like, than past this Chickasaw Bluff. The busy life and naked banks this side put the green lawn and woods of the Arkansas shore in cool relief."

"It's the highway to nowhere," continued my friend. "The Texas current goes by Vicksburg and Shreveport; the trade with the Indian Territory will fall into the hands of the new Missouri Pacific Railway. If the Indian Territory were to be opened to settlement to-morrow, half the people of Arkansas would move over the line."

These sayings of the proud Pharaohs of Memphis failed to discourage me. I wanted to see the social frontier,—that vanishing line which one may go to California and never cross,—to Oregon and see even receding. The next morning I was a passenger on the ferry-boat for Hopefield, ticketed to Little Rock for $10,—about 8 cents a mile.

PICTURESQUE TOUR OF ARKANSAS.

From the best sources of information I possess, I should advise any future Arkansas travellers who wish to make the tour of the State to do it after the fashion of the squads of stump-speaking politicians whom I saw set out together from Little Rock: take a rough carriage and drive yourselves. If St. Louis be the place to start out, and the leisure at hand will permit, take the Iron Mountain region of Missouri *en route*, and wind through the banks; or, otherwise, follow the road of invasion beyond Springfield, transporting outfit by the Atlantic & Pacific Railway, and ride in "mit Sigel" by the corner of Northwest Arkansas, near Pea Ridge. Another way is to ascend the White River to the head of navigation, and then drive or ride through to the Boston Mountains toward the northwest corner, as before, to Fayetteville or Huntsville, arriving in Missouri. The beauties of the White River streams, "coves," and peaks are to be followed, and the Kansas crossed at Fort Smith. Then the high cones and table-mountains above the Poteau Valley and the Cossitatt Range may be explored, and the parallel ridges follow Eastward, south of the Kansas, to Little Rock. At Little Rock, the political traditions of the State are assembled, and the war did no great injury to the State archives. It will now be October, and the tour may be continued to Hot Springs, and beyond to the cotton-growing land between the Red and Washita. Some of the best and worst parts of Arkansas, socially, lie in this region; and the Town of Camden is, like Shreveport, on the Red River, its entrepot. The journey may be continued to Chicot County, to Napoleon, Arkansas Post, Helena, or Memphis; or, at Camden, the traveller may take advantage of the frost, and pass through the cotton-zone to the land of sugar.

A cheaper tour of Arkansas would be to go directly to Little Rock, at a cost of $50 from New York, and thence by river to Fort Smith; or to take Fort Smith round about way past Hot Springs and the mountains of Poteau and Fourche le Traye; thence, from Van Buren, climb among the Boston Mountains to reach the Missouri Railroad, or return down White River. The fare is poor, even at Little Rock, but not elsewhere dear. The society is as wild as anywhere in the world, yet every house is expected to give accommodation where the inns are infrequent.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the estimation of the few white people who have examined the Indian Territory, it partakes, for a width of 100 miles westward from the Arkansas line, of the fertility of Southern Kansas and the soft and healing climate of Texas.

The Hon. Alexander McDonald, who has been a contractor, Indian trader, etc., and who knows the Territory well, says that its improvements are as good as anywhere in the West, and that many of the Cherokees and Choctaws cultivate their land with method and with modern implements, and raise stock, cotton, and corn in perfection. He says that the most eligible site for a large town in the Indian country is the settlement called North Fork, where the two branches of the Canadian River unite. This is about 80 miles west of Fort Smith, Ark. The mountain-scenery throughout this country is very lovely, the timber large and equally distributed, and the streams pure and clear, and affording excellent mill-power. The Indian population is probably about 125,000. Coal is believed to underlie a considerable portion of this Territory, and salt has long been procured in large quantities. The area of the Indian Territory is nearly 47,500,000 acres, or one-fourth larger than Illinois. The settlers are said to be literally banked up against the Indian boundary in the States of Texas, Kansas, and Arkansas,—as many as 10,000 souls waiting to pass over if the obstruction be removed; but one must be admitted to a tribe and renounce civilized protection, to live in this anomalous realm. A few Cherokees, like Boudinot, have declared for railway aid and the development of the Territory on the white man's plan; but these find it unhealthy to stay at home.

THE RAILWAYS TOWARD TEXAS.

The railway movements in the Southwest are of much interest to Arkansas; but more energy seems to have been used to get round the State than to get into it. Missouri slips round to the western boundary with two long lines, aiming for the trade of Texas and New Mexico, and these lines are said to have already drawn customers away from Fort Smith. The Cairo & Fulton Railroad, however,—another St. Louis company,—is expected to reach Little Rock by the first day of the year 1873, and afterward advance leisurely to Texas. It will be the great beam of light, and probably the controlling monopoly of Arkansas; but it is noticeable that a monopoly in the shape of a public road is the best substitute for public spirit. Seven railways have been attempted in Arkansas, and eleven more empowered to be built; but, at the present moment, the people of the interior have only one certain, not to say safe, outlet: that to Memphis; and only one other road which proceeds with purpose: that to St. Louis. Other roads, which have received nearly $2,000,000 apiece from the State, besides public land, present a score or two-score miles of track and grading, and stop in the woods. On one road, it is charged, iron was taken up and then relaid on another branch of the same road, and the money subsidy paid as if each arm had been completed according to law. It does not appear that any particular school of rulers set the fashion of these modern improvements; the political method in all cases is the same: to secure a charter and grants, and then to hunt amongst distant capitalists for ready money wherefor to sell the paper road and the State aid. Thus the politician goes out of the corporation, and puts up a new dwelling on Rogue Hill, or a new iron block opposite the State-House; while the distant capitalist, satisfied by his lawyers that he will have no further trouble with Legislatures and lobbymen, sets to work, enlarges his "pool," takes in engineers and iron masters, and, while he falls heir to more land than he wants, he really makes a railroad.

We might have railways by other methods, but nowadays we do not get them. Business men prefer to buy charters outright, rather than haggle for them in Legislatures; and a smart Legislature must get up a prime article of charter, as full of plums as Master Horner's pudding, to make it salable.

Texas, with a splendid Commonwealth domain, and an attractive climate, offers a more seductive field for the railway contractor than the acclivities and "bottoms" of Arkansas. The two diagonal roads crossing at Little Rock, uniting the Ohio with the Red River, and the Indian Territory with Memphis, Helena, and Eunice, will make, however, a very worthy introduction to the new era in the "Bear State."

THE RIVER SYSTEM OF ARKANSAS.

Nature has provided natural lines of communication for Arkansas in a river system of almost unexampled extent and sinuosity. The Arkansas alone is navigable throughout all the 600 miles of its windings in this State; and it is claimed that 48 out of the 61 counties are traversed by navigable streams, never shut by ice, and affording 2,500 miles of water-highway. Indeed, the superfluity of crooked water-course is in one sense an obstacle, both to railway-building and to the development of towns; for there are no strategic or focal points for trade amidst so many erratic channels, and steamboats wander from Memphis and New Orleans, like the refugees they have followed, to make a landing and take in fuel where they list. A like plenitude of harbors and rivers prevails in tidewater Maryland and Virginia, where towns have seldom arisen and never flourished. These water-courses discourage travel and retard the spread of intelligence, by the time they require to take passengers to the cities, and bring mails and newspapers; at the same time they increase the cost of railways. I have already mentioned that three days is the average packet-time between Memphis and Little Rock, while the railway between the same points, a small matter of four or five hours' transit in less obstructed regions—is made slow and perilous by miles of trestle-work and pile-bridges over rivers and gulches, and it cost such a sum of money to build and maintain it that its proprietors are said to be nearly in despair. A river-trip from many of the towns of Arkansas, such as Jacksonport, on the White River, to Memphis, multiplies the overland distance relatively as the route by Panama multiplies the miles from New York to San Francisco. The Arkansas towns on the Ouachita River, which are only about 80 miles from their State Capital by land, are nearly 1,000 miles from the same point by water. Even worse is the condition of the Arkansas towns on the Red River, where Nature, as if in pity of separating State-folk so far by so much mockery of intercommunication, has built a natural dam or "raft," to prevent this sailing round the globe in order to step across the way.

A NOTION OF OURS.

The affluence of water and the grand scale of the topography in the Southwest should have been adapted to a race of beings with more sluggish instincts than ours; the locomotive here appears like a superfluous utility, but yet the very missionary of sympathy and homogeneity. One of the computations of geology has settled it that after 72,000 years of attrition, the barrier of Niagara was worn through, and the waters of the great inland American lake were released eastward, leaving the present diminished river system of the Mississippi no more to its former area than the injected arterial system in a medical "subject" is like the career of the hero whom it propelled. And in a similar diminished proportion stands the Lower Mississippi system of rivers to the aspirations of the age of steam. The alligator basks beside them, like an animated snag; the great, coarse catfish and the buffalo-fish mope in the current; and the gar-fish pokes with his toothed bill in the muddy bottom to rouse his lethargic prey. The rivers wind round and backward, hugging the bluff to prolong existence; for a shrewd authority has said that, if straightened too much, they must empty too fast and perish as common carriers; they require to be crooked to be efficient, like an old diplomatist. Therefore they serve and wriggle,—the only courtiers in Arkansas, and dingy enough,—the Red, the Big Black, the Saline, the St. Francis, the Bayou Bartholomew, and the Ouachita, the White, and the Arkansas Rivers. They are old servitors in the new heir's halls; they go the old-time ways, and keep up the old elaborate ceremony, but they must walk and cannot run.

WHAT IT COSTS TO IMPROVE THEM.

The engineers of the United States Army are perpetually tinkering at the river system of Arkansas to mend it. They maintain a large fleet of snag-boats, crane-boats, flats, and tugs; and these are provided with scrapers, dredges, wrecking apparatus, and saws, to take up hulks, and cut off snags and leaning trees.

I have read all the reports in the last document of the Secretary of War on this subject. It is there computed that the Ouachita system alone will require the removal of the following number of obstructions: Little Missouri River, 18,420 leaning trees and 956 snags, in order to attain 68 miles of navigation; Main Ouachita,—navigable in Arkansas above 200 miles,—36 shoals, above 45,000 leaning trees, and 2,053 snags and logs; Bayou Batholomew, obstructions almost incomputable; Saline River, ditto. The total navigation of the Ouachita system in Arkansas is about 550 miles.

The Petit Jean River, which is claimed to be navigable 78 miles, requires the removal of 60,000 trees and 1,100 snags. The St. Francis, which steamers ascend 135 miles, has 450 snags and trees, and rises in a forest of inundated stumps. The Little Red River demands, to get 50 miles of unreliable navigation, the sawing and grubbing up of 1,000 snags and 6,500 leaning trees. The River Cache country has 84 miles of navigation, but only 500 voters. The Black River would give 150 miles of shallow navigation if two steamboat-wrecks, 2,019 snags, and 11,936 leaning trees were got rid of. The White River offers 440 miles of navigation at a cost of $170,000, and eight wrecks in it are estimated to demand $5,000 apiece to remove them. The Arkansas snag-fleet comprised 12 snag-boats in the year 1870, besides two double-hullers and three dredge-boats. And it is related that the weight and resistance of the snags in that river often snap links of chain 2½ inches thick in the iron.

LOOKS OF THESE RIVERS.

These great, slimy rivers, most of which rise in the wild mountain-spurs of the Ozark, are the distinguishing feature of Arkansas. There is a tawny grandeur about them as they come circuiting through deep and gloomy timber; and lateral gulches, made by their overflow, run through the heavy, rich alluvial soil where few human beings dare spend a night. The richest cotton county in the State is Chicot, in the extreme southeastern corner; and the sparsest settlements are in Northeastern Arkansas, where the Government yet owns an immense deal of wild and broken mineral land. In this corner are the celebrated Sunken Lands caused by the New Madrid earthquake of 1811, which dropped the ground from 8 to 15 feet over a space 80 miles by 30, so that the St. Francis River covered the region with backwater. The land is now so flat there that three feet rise of water will at any time make a lake from one to three miles wide; and the people run off their cotton, in times of providential flood, upon flat-boats, moving over this great shallow basin. When this earthquake rocked and ripped up the ground in this wild part of Arkansas, a far distant movement of the same convulsion tumbled the City of Caracas to ruins, with 12,000 people buried underneath.

THE FIRST TERRACE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Behind the St. Francis, a singular ridge, called Crowley's Ridge, dams off the inundated lands, and running due north and south for 175 miles, supports on its sides and summit (which rise to the height of 100 feet) the outer terrace of population of Arkansas. Where this ridge strikes the Mississippi River, the Town of Helena is built at the foot, and also on the eminence. Helena has generally been one of four chief places of Arkansas,—the others being [illegible] Fort Smith, and Little Rock.

Helena, besides being in the midst of plantations, is in the region of aboriginal [illegible] fortifications, etc., of brick, which strew [illegible] part of the country; and the legend [illegible] some of the lakes are also paved with these dried bricks.

Whence came they? Two thousand years, say experts, they must be. All Eastern [Ar]kansas is full of them. No literature has [illegible] to repeople them. Did their builders [illegible] or perish on the spot with the epizootic, were they removed by the Arkansas toothache? We give it up, and pass to the next topic.

PRETTY WHITE RIVER.

The great river—the noblest river, in [illegible] respects, west of the Mississippi—is the White [illegible] of Arkansas. It arches, with a great [illegible] pure, cold, flashing water, the whole of North[ern] Arkansas, and should bear the name of [the] River of the Ozark, for it winds amongst [the] agreeable mountains for nearly 800 miles. [illegible] said to be a better navigable stream than [the] Ohio, never to close with ice, and to be full [of] trout. But it is one of the liveliest [illegible] of America, and flows through the [illegible] known, yet one of the oldest known, of [illegible] mountain chains. The White River and the [Up]per Arkansas do not at all resemble the slow [and] slimy rivers in the alluvial bottoms. These rivers flow in part through the mountainous Ozark, and there take a more gladdened face; for they stand in the sight of beauty, and their sluggish race is moved by the presence of naked precipices and garlanded knobs and shoulders of rock.

"The Arkansas is a different river when you get 60 miles above Little Rock," said a cosmopolitan commercial traveller to me. "The bluffs are no longer of clay; the mountains begin in earnest, rising right out of the prairies."

MOUNTAIN ARKANSAS.

Yes. Even in the County of Little Rock, [the] transformation begins, with one conical [illegible] of sandstone, 750 feet above the Arkansas River, and, near it, two parallel tiers of natural [illegible] descend toward the passing boatman. [illegible] after, the two chains of Tourche la Fave [illegible] Petit Jean rise in view, and the [illegible] terminates by the river in a rock 200 feet [illegible] with a human profile distinctly marked upon [its] outlines. This is called the Dardanelle [illegible] and from the summit of the rock there is an extensive prospect of the bold Magazine Mountain in full view, and the parallel chains farther off, some cases of 800 feet altitude, bearing the [illegible] names bestowed by the miners who sought to dig the precious metals from the shafts [illegible] discover there, when the Scotch Law was [the] Paris fashion. Other mountains appear as [you] ascend the river toward Fort Smith,—the isolated peaks and detached spurs of blue, and brown conspicuous landmarks in the prairie, and evidence, according to David [illegible] Owen, of the extensive denudation which separated them from the parent range. Even the brink of the Indian Territory, and beyond, the lofty ridges sweep, and the [illegible] the Sugar-Loaf, where the [illegible] traveller looks down at the Choctaws' lovely main enviously, is above 1,400 feet in elevation. Far south and west of this, till lost in [illegible] the peaks preside over the pleasant lands [illegible] are gathered together all the dusky tribes of [the] South: the broken spirit of the Creeks, the docile Cherokee, the Seminole remnant, the many Chickasaws, and at last the Osages and Quapaws,—aboriginals of Arkansas who [illegible] the Ozark Mountains, according to Schoolcraft. "The Osages had occupied," he wrote in [illegible] "all the most remarkable gorges and eminences north of the Arkansas from the earliest historical times, and this tribe, with the Pawnees, [is] supposed to have held this position since [the] days of De Soto."

THE BEST-LAND.

De Soto's narrative, indeed, speaks of [illegible] *Kapahas*, *Cayas*, and *Quipanas*, or Quapaws, Kansas, and Pawnees.

There live the descendants of the [illegible] Arkansans, amongst their brethren who [have] been expelled, persuaded, or mercifully moved from the streams and hill-sides of [the] Carolinas and Georgia, from Florida, all [the] Valley of the Tennessee, and the Chickasaw Bluffs, to the Indian Territory. There, [too,] are the tribes whose nomenclature was wholly superseded in Louisiana by the Creole's, and which delights even the [illegible] of him who must say "Pascagoula," "[illegible]chitto," and "Tallahala," even if they [illegible] Jones and Simpson Counties. Here in [the] Indian Territory they have learned to say [illegible] "*Alabama*:" here we rest.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—It least thirty rafts are ice-locked between Rock Island and the mouth of the St. Croix.

—The saloon keepers of Indianapolis [have] united in an agreement to observe the S[unday] law.

—Amherst College lost $5,500 by the [Boston] fire, it holding that amount of stock in insurance companies that are bankrupt.

—Immense herds of buffalo, snow-bound [on] the southwestern plains, obstruct the trains [of] the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

—A firm of wool dealers in Hartford bought a lot of foreign wool just before the Boston fire, and have sold it since at the handsome advance of $18,000.

—About two hundred Liberal votes [were] sent from the city of Key West on the [day of] election, "wrecking" the steamer Victor.

—It is estimated that 235,000,000 feet of logs will be cut and banked in Muskegon Co., Mich., during the coming winter.

—Application has been filed at the [Patent] Office for a patent fire-extinguisher, designed to arrest a fire at the point of its appearance and prevent the spread of the flames.

—The State of North Carolina loses $[illegible] by the sale of the Western North Carolina [Rail]road under foreclosure of the first mortgage, ordered by Judge Dick, of the United States Court, at Ashville.

—Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., will receive a legacy of $50,000, and Dartmouth College $10,000, by the will of Jeremiah Kingman, of Barrington, an aged gentleman, who is feeble and cannot survive long.

—South Royalston, Mass., made 12,000 [illegible] of shoe-pegs last year, in addition to [illegible] trundle-hoops, 6,000 mosquito-frames, [illegible] can't hope to compete with New Jersey [in the] matter of turning out "mosquito-frames" [for]ever.

—The Forest Park Commissioners, at St. L[ouis], have closed a purchase of 243 acres of land [of] Robert Forsyth, located within the limits [of For]est Park, for the sum of $200,000, payable in Forest Park bonds at par.

—The Boston & Albany Railroad have [laid] the foundation of a new elevator at East Boston, adjoining the present structure. [When] completed, the entire capacity of the Company's elevators at East Boston will be about a [million] bushels.

—A project is being "talked up," to organize a company in Michigan City, with a capital of $100,000, to extend the dockage of the [harbor] by the farther dredging out of Trail Creek.

—Charles G. Kelsey, the young man [tarred] and feathered on Nov. 4, at Huntington, [L. I.,] and who disappeared, and was supposed [to be] murdered, has been found at the house [of a] relative. It is said he has lost his mind.

—William H. Craft, of Keeseville, N. Y., performed the feat of walking 120 miles [in 24] hours without sleep, which he accomplished [at] Moriah, N. Y., last week, beginning [Friday] evening and finishing on Saturday. After accomplishing the task he walked an extra [mile in] 9 minutes and 15 seconds.

—The book-keeper of the Salt Lake [illegible], W. T. Bower, recently committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. A few weeks [ago] his wife poisoned herself, and this so [preyed] upon the mind of Mr. Bower, that, after [vainly] seeking to quiet himself with liquor, he [resort]ed to the revolver.

—The London *Bookseller* calls attention to [the] falling off in the accuracy with which the *T[imes]* used to be printed in the days when, as the [tra]dition ran, "there was a well-paid official [in] Printing House Square who forfeited a guinea for every typographical error detected after publication." "Not a day passes," says [the] *Bookseller*, "without errors in every page of [the] *Times*. Nor are these mere clerical errors. They are blunders implying not stupidity, but ignorance; not rapidity, but stupidity."

—At length it is proved that a man has [more] vanity than a woman. This is the way the [thing] came to pass: A curious investigator [illegible] while a thousand men passed a looking[-glass] used as a sign on the sidewalk in [Broad]way. The result of his observations showed that nine hundred and ninety [illegible] men glanced complacently at their images [as they] passed. The other man was blind. [Four hun]dred and fifty-two women passed during [the] same hour and a half, and none of them [looked] in the mirror—all of them being [illegible] tently examining each other's apparel and dress.

—A Detroit man has discovered that [the] pistol canes and Newfoundland pups don't [go] worth a continental. Coming home the [other] night he placed the cane, heavily loaded, [behind] the door, and started for a romp with his [bright little ones] and the sportive pup. All [had] a good time till the pup spied the cane, seized it in his teeth and started on a [illegible] ous run among chairs and tables, regardless [of] the fact that the slightest pressure on [the] spring would discharge the piece. The [pup] had just thrown the last of the children [down] stairs when the explosion came. The ball broke a $100 mirror, and the dog received [some] scratches in jumping through a plate-glass window.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

[illegible]ts Made and Contemplated by [the] Michigan Central Road.

[Chicag]o, Pekin & Southwestern, Chicago & [Cana]da Southern, and Chicago & Illinois River Roads.

[H.] E. Sargent, the General Superintendent [of the] Michigan Central Road, reports that [the compa]ny is this year expending $3,000,000 [in improve]ments upon its main line. These im[provemen]ts consist chiefly in 32 miles of double [tra]ck, together with the use of the Air [Line bet]ween Niles and Jackson, will complete [illegible] miles of 284 of the road, as double. [T]he company is this year using 16,000 [tons of st]eel rail, about one-half of which is re[quired fo]r the new double track, and the bal[ance u]sed for repairs on the old track, all of [which is] being relaid with steel rails as rapidly [as possib]le. The company this year has added [illegible] locomotives, and about 800 freight [cars to] its rolling stock; the effect [of w]hich has been to very [largely in]crease the business of the past three [years o]ver the same period of any previous [illegible]. [Pr]eparations for the tunnel at Detroit [mad]e it necessary to remove the locomotive [s]hops of the Company from their old [site, a]nd the latter have been placed at Jack[son, wher]e the Main and Air lines unite, as also [the] Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw and [Grand Ri]ver Valley branches diverge. These [are said] to be much more elegant and substan[tial than t]hey ever were before, being built of [brick and] iron, and, therefore, fireproof. Many [railroad m]en have pronounced them to be the [best in t]he country. These shops are furnish[ed with a] 52 horse-power engine. The Company [is con]structing a half-circle engine house of [illegible] stalls capacity, at Michigan City, in [addition] to the present accommodations, [an]d will next year build a [illegible] at the same place. The new car-works [of the Com]pany will be located at the Junction, three miles west of Detroit. They [will be b]uilt in the most substantial manner, [and] with all the latest improvements. The [illegible] to be very large, and so constructed [as to m]ay be enlarged for future demands. [The bur]ning of one of the company's car[-shops at D]etroit was a rather slight affair, com[pared with] the sensational reports which were [circulated at the t]ime. The actual loss was only about [illegible], [an]d the shop was soon to be torn down, [for the reas]ons above stated.

[The gene]ral offices in the city have been re[moved to] the old site, at the foot of South Wa[ter street,] and will be occupied by the Company [in] December. The freight buildings of [the Compan]y in Chicago, have been fully re[paired, and] additional buildings erected to the [d]ouble the capacity of the old build[ings].

[Railroad]s in the country are doing more than [the Michiga]n Central to improve their road-bed, [and sto]ck and the means for keeping them [in good c]ondition. It well deserves the high [reputation it] has so long maintained as a first[-class road in] all its appointments.

ANOTHER CONNECTION.

[Another] railroad connection has been given [to Chicago by] the completion of the Chicago, Pekin [& Southw]estern Road, which is to be operated [in connect]ion with the Fox River Branch of the [Chicago, B]urlington & Quincy Road. The last [rail was laid] on this line last Saturday, and the [road will] be open for business next Monday. [It b]egins at Streator, where it connects [with the Fo]x River Branch, thence it runs south[west to Fairbury? illegible]onk, on the Illinois Central, thence [crosses] the Logansport, Peoria & Burling[ton Road,] and ends at Pekin. This route gives [Chicago th]rough rail connections with all the Southern and Southwestern roads, [and opens] up a tract of country heretofore not [tribu]tary to this city.

THE NEW ROADS.

[illegible] by the proceedings of the Common [Council,] the Chicago & Canada Southern, [and Chic]ago & Illinois River Roads, have, [after much u]nnecessary delay, got their ordi[nances passed by] that honorable body, giving [them the rig]ht of way into the city. These are [importa]nt lines, and when completed, will [add] to our present system of railways. [The] road is being equipped with steel [rails, and is] being pushed ahead with rapidity, [and a force] of men are now grading the north[ern part] in the State of Indiana.

A BIG EXCURSION.

[An excurs]ion train of eight cars left Dubuque, [yester]day morning, with a party of excur[sionists for] Clinton, Iowa, and Chicago, to in[augurate] the new route just opened by the com[pletion of] the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Rail[road, which] connects with the Northwestern [Railway at Ch]icago at Clinton. The excursion is [under] the joint auspices of the Chicago, [Clinton, D]ubuque and the Chicago & North[western Ra]ilway Companies. The number of [excursionists], who will reach this city to-day and [to-mor]row morning will be about 500.

[T]HE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

[The Judge]s have made an order authorizing [the appoint]ment of the following county offi[cers in the] Treasurer's and Collectors' office, [illegible], not exceeding thirty clerks, and [add]itional clerks for the preparation of [the delinquent] publication, and tax-lists to the [Court, and] for application for judgment. In [the County] Clerk's office, one chief clerk, or [deputy, one] common law record writer, [one chanc]ery record writer, one fee [clerk, one as]sistant cashier, or process clerk, two [Circuit? C]ourt clerks, or minute clerks, [in the c]ommon law branches of the Court, [and one min]ute clerk attending Chancery Judges. [In the R]ecorder of Deeds' office, one [receivin]g clerk or cashier, one deed de[livery clerk,] one assistant cashier, one abstract [clerk, one fore]man of the folio department, one [clerk] of records, one map clerk, three [grantee] and grantor index clerks, four [entry cle]rks, and thirty folio writers. For [the Sheriff] one deputy. For the Probate [Court, the] County Clerk to have one probate [clerk, one] record writer. In the County [Treasurer's office,] one assistant, one chief clerk, [two cle]rks, two copying clerks, with the [privilege of e]mploying fifteen clerks when neces[sary to make] up Assessors' and Collectors' [books and] delinquent lists for judgment [and sale, u]nder redemption record and [for the aud]itors, the time during which [such cle]rks may be employed not to exceed [illegible]. The Sheriff to have, for the Cir[cuit Court,] thirteen bailiffs, for the Superior [Court, illegible] bailiffs, for the Criminal Court, [illegible], for the County Court, two Sher[iffs, one] day jailer and an assistant, two [night watchm]en, one jail clerk, one cook, and [illegible].

[In the case of the] South Park Commissioners v. Mrs. [illegible], [for the] condemnation of land, the proper[ty of the d]efendant, for the purposes of the [park, at a p]rice which defendant resists as being [excessive] and unfair, the case was yesterday [given] to the jury by Judge [illegible]. The jury had retired some [time whe]n The TRIBUNE reporter left, [and the] obstinate manner they were hold[ing out, the] magnitude of the sums involved, and [the zeal w]ith which counsel on both sides had [urged] the interests they represented, it [is ha]rdly likely that they would agree. [Instru]ctions were to seal the verdict as [soon as r]endered, in order that the foreman [might prese]nt and read it in their presence at 10 [o'clock this] morning. The reader of this column [is ke]pt thoroughly posted as to the de[tails of the c]ase, and the different stages it has [passed thro]ugh as it progressed, from the first [empanelling of the j]ury panel to a hearing, and then to [the jury, an]d further particulars are not neces[sary].

[In the suit] for divorce, Kilbertus v. Kilber[tus, some c]urious facts are developed. It ap[pears that the] parties were divorced three years [ago, the wife] retaining possession of a child, the [issue of the] union, and the Court giving the [husband perm]ission to visit the child. The hus[band took a]dvantage of this permission with [such effect th]at the divorced couple being [brought into] frequent contact through the me[dium of the] little one, resumed some of their [former intimac]y, which resulted in the wife be[coming reconci]led, and the parties marrying once [more. They] lived awhile in newly revived bliss, [but the hus]band lately fell again into evil [ways, and] now seeks a second divorce [on the ground] of drunkenness.

[illegible] Smith yesterday commenced suit [against illegible] C. Wilbur, in the Circuit Court, [claiming d]amages $5,000. The lady affirms that

places of Arkansas,—the others being C[...] Fort Smith, and Little Rock.

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"The Arkansas is a different river when y[...] get 60 miles above Little Rock," said a cosm[o]politan commercial traveller to me. "The bluf[...] are no longer of clay; the mountains begin [...] earnest, rising right out of the prairies."

MOUNTAIN ARKANSAS.

Yes. Even in the County of Little Rock, t[...] transformation begins, with one conical kn[...] of sandstone, 750 feet above the Arkansas Rive[r] and, near it, two parallel tiers of natural ste[...] descend toward the passing boatmen. Soo[n] after, the two chains of Tourche la Fave a[nd] Petit Jean rise in view, and the la[...] terminates by the river in a rock 280 feet hig[h] with a human profile distinctly marked upon [...] outlines. This is called the Dardanelle Profi[le] and from the summit of the rock there is an e[x]tensive prospect of the bold Magazine Mounta[in] in full view, and the parallel chains farther off, [...] some cases of 800 feet altitude, bearing the Fren[ch] names bestowed by the miners who sought [to] dig the precious metals from the shafts we [...] discover there, when the Scotch Law was [...] Paris fashion. Other mountains appear as [...] ascend the river toward Fort Smith,—the hi[...] isolated peaks and detached spurs of blue, yello[w] and brown conspicuous landmarks in the le[...] prairie, and evidence, according to David D[ale] Owen, of the extensive denudation which h[as] separated them from the parent range. Eve[n] the brink of the Indian Territory, and beyond [...] the lofty ridges sweep, and the peak [...] the Sugar-Loaf, where the Arkans[as] traveller looks down at the Choctaws' lovely d[o]main enviously, is above 1,400 feet in elevatio[n]. Far south and west of this, till lost in distanc[e] the peaks preside over the pleasant lands wh[ere] are gathered together all the dusky tribes of t[he] South: the broken spirit of the Creek an[d] the docile Cherokee, the Seminole remnant a[nd] the many Chickasaws, and at last the Osages a[nd] Quapaws,—aboriginals of Arkansas who nam[ed] the Ozark Mountains, according to Schoolcra[ft]. "The Osages had occupied," he wrote in 18[...] "all the most remarkable gorges and eminen[ces] north of the Arkansas from the earliest histo[ri]cal times, and this tribe, with the Pawnees, [is] supposed to have held this position since [the] days of De Soto."

THE REST-LAND.

De Soto's narrative, indeed, speaks of t[he] *Kapahas, Cayas*, and *Quipanas*, or Quapa[ws], Kansas, and Pawnees.

There live the descendants of the form[er] Arkansans, amongst their brethren who h[ave] been expelled, persuaded, or mercifully [re]moved from the streams and hill-sides of [the] Carolinas and Georgia, from Florida, all [the] Valley of the Tennessee, and the Chicka[saw] Bluffs, to the Indian Territory. There, besid[es] are the tribes whose nomenclature was [...] wholly superseded in Louisiana by the [...] Creole's, and which delights even the jack [...] of him who must say "Pascagoula," "Bo[...] chitto," and "Tallahala," even if they flow [...] Jones and Simpson Counties. Here in [...] Indian Territory they have learned to say ag[ain] "*Alabama*:" here we rest. GATH.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—It least thirty rafts are ice-locked betw[een] Rock Island and the mouth of the St. Croix.

—The saloon keepers of Indianapolis h[ave] united in an agreement to observe the Sun[day] law.

—Amherst College lost $5,500 by the Bo[ston] fire, it holding that amount of stock in insura[nce] companies that are bankrupt.

—Immense herds of buffalo, snow-bound [...] the southwestern plains, obstruct the train[s] [on] the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

—A firm of wool dealers in Hartford, [...] bought a lot of foreign wool just before the B[oston] fire, and have sold it since at the hands[ome] advance of $18,000.

—About two hundred Liberal voters were [...] sent from the city of Key West on the day [of] election, "wrecking" the steamer Victor.

—It is estimated that 235,000,000 feet of [...] logs will be cut and banked in Muskegon Co[unty], Mich., during the coming winter.

—Application has been filed at the Pa[tent] Office for a patent fire-extinguisher, desig[ned] to arrest a fire at the point of its appeara[nce] and prevent the spread of the flames.

—The State of North Carolina loses $4,000[...] by the sale of the Western North Carolina R[ail]road under foreclosure of the first mortgage, [or]dered by Judge Dick, of the United States Co[urt] at Ashville.

—Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., will rece[ive] a legacy of $50,000, and Dartmouth Colle[ge] $10,000, by the will of Jeremiah Kingman, [of] Barrington, an aged gentleman, who is very [...] ble and cannot survive long.

—South Royalston, Mass., made 12,000 bu[shels] of shoe-pegs last year, in addition to 7[...] trundle-hoops, 6,000 mosquito-frames, etc. [...] can't hope to compete with New Jersey in [the] matter of turning out "mosquito-frames," [...] ever.

—The Forest Park Commissioners, at St. L[ouis], have closed a purchase of 243 acres of land f[rom] Robert Forsyth, located within the limits of [For]est Park, for the sum of $200,000, payab[le in] Forest Park bonds at par.

—The Boston & Albany Railroad have l[aid] the foundation of a new elevator at East [Bos]ton, adjoining the present structure. [When] completed, the entire capacity of the Comp[any's] elevators at East Boston will be about a m[illion] bushels.

—A project is being "talked up," to org[anize] a company in Michigan City, with a capit[al of] $100,000, to extend the dockage of the ha[rbor] by the further dredging out of Trail Creek.

—Charles G. Kelsey, the young man [...] and feathered on Nov. 4, at Huntington, [...] and who disappeared, and was supposed [...] murdered, has been found at the house [of a] relative. It is said he has lost his mind.

—William H. Craft, of Keeseville, N. Y., [...] performed the feat of walking 120 miles in [...] hours without sleep, which he accomplished [...] Moriah, N. Y., last week, beginning Tu[esday] evening and finishing on Saturday. After [ac]complishing the task he walked an extra m[ile in] 9 minutes and 15 seconds.

—The book-keeper of the Salt Lake Trib[une] W. T. Bower, recently committed suicide [by] shooting himself in the head. A few weeks [ago] his wife poisoned herself, and this so pr[eyed] upon the mind of Mr. Bower, that, after va[inly] seeking to quiet himself with liquor, he res[ort]ed to the revolver.

—The London *Bookseller* calls attention to [the] falling off in the accuracy with which the *Ti[mes]* used to be printed in the days when, as the t[ra]dition ran, "there was a well-paid official [...] Printing House Square who forfeited a guin[ea] for every typographical error detected after [...] publication." "Not a day passes," says [the] *Bookseller*, "without errors in every page of [the] *Times*. Nor are these mere clerical error[s]. They are blunders implying not carelessne[ss], but ignorance; not rapidity, but stupidity."

—At length it is proved that a man has m[ore] vanity than a woman. This is the way that [it] came to pass: A curious investigator watc[hed] while a thousand men passed a looking-g[lass] used as a sign on the sidewalk in Bro[ad]way. The result of his observ[ation] showed that nine hundred and ninety-[...] men glanced complacently at their image as [they] passed. The other man was blind. Four h[un]dred and fifty-two women passed during [the] same hour and a half, and none of them loo[ked] in the mirror—all of them being engaged [in in]tently examining each other's appearance [and] dress.

—A Detroit man has discovered that p[...] pistol canes and Newfoundland pups don't [...] worth a continental. Coming home the o[ther] night he placed the cane, heavily loaded, be[hind] the door, and started for a romp with his c[hil]dren, little ones and the sportive pup. All [had] a good time till the pup spied the cane [and] seized it in his teeth and started on a prom[enade] ous run among chairs and tables, regardle[ss of] the fact that the slightest pressure on a [...] spring would discharge the piece. The [...] had just thrown the last of the children [down] stairs when the explosion came. The ball [...] broke a $100 mirror, and the dog received a [...] scratches in jumping through a plate-glass [win]dow.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

[...] is Made and Contemplated by [the] Michigan Central Road.

[...] Pekin & Southwestern, Chicago & [...] Southern, and Chicago & Illi[nois] River Roads.

[...] E. Sargent, the General Superinten[dent of] the Michigan Central Road, reports that [the Comp]any is this year expending $3,000,000 [in improv]ements upon its main line. These im[provements] consist chiefly in 82 miles of double [track, wh]ich, together with the use of the Air [Line bet]ween Niles and Jackson, will complete [...] miles of 284 of the road, as double [track. T]he company is this year using 16,000 [tons of s]teel rail, about one-half of which is re[quired] for the new double track, and the bal[ance is u]sed for repairs on the old track, all of [which is] being relaid with steel rails as rapidly [as possi]ble. The company this year has added [...] locomotives, and about 800 freight [cars to] its rolling stock; the effect [of] which has been to very [largely in]crease the business of the past three [years o]ver the same period of any previous [...]eparations for the tunnel at Detroit [...] it necessary to remove the locomotive [s]hops of the Company from their old [site] and the latter have been placed at Jack[son, wher]e the Main and Air lines unite, as also [the] Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw and [Grand Ri]ver Valley branches diverge. These [shops are] to be much more elegant and substan[tial] than they ever were before, being built of [brick and] iron, and, therefore, fireproof. Many [...] have pronounced them to be the [finest in t]he country. These shops are furnish[ed with a] 60 horse-power engine. The Company [is con]structing a half-circle engine house of [...] stalls capacity, at Michigan City, in [addition] to the present accommodations [...] will next year build a [...] at the same place. The new car-works [of the Com]pany will be located at the Junction, three miles west of Detroit. They [will be] built in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. The [...] to be very large, and so constructed [as to] be enlarged for future demands.

[The bur]ning of one of the company's car[-shops in] Detroit was a rather slight affair, com[pared with] the sensational reports which were [given of] it. The actual loss was only about [...] the shop was soon to be torn down, [...] ons above stated.

[The gen]eral offices in the city have been re[moved to] the old site, at the foot of South Wa[...] and will be occupied by the Company [in] December. The freight buildings of [the Compa]ny in Chicago, have been fully re[...] additional buildings erected to the [...] double the capacity of the old build[ings].

[...]s in the country are doing more than [the Michiga]n Central to improve their road-bed, [...] and the means for keeping them [in good c]ondition. It well deserves the high [reputation it] has so long maintained as a first-[class road] in all its appointments.

ANOTHER CONNECTION.

[...] railroad connection has been given [...] the completion of the Chicago, Pekin [& Southw]estern Road, which is to be operated [in connec]tion with the Fox River Branch of the [Chicago, B]urlington & Quincy Road. The last [rail was la]id on this line last Saturday, and the [road will] be open for business next Monday. [The road] begins at Streator, where it connects [with the F]ox River Branch, thence it runs south[...] [to Da]nvers, on the Illinois Central, thence [...] on the Logansport, Peoria & Burling[ton, ...] and ends at Pekin. This route gives [...] through rail connections with all the Southern and Southwestern roads, [and opens] up a tract of country heretofore not [...] tributary to this city.

THE NEW ROADS.

[...] by the proceedings of the Common [Council, ...] the Chicago & Canada Southern, [Ch]icago & Illinois River Roads, have, [without] unnecessary delay, got their ordi[nances th]rough that honorable body, giving [them the r]ight of way into the city. These are [importa]nt lines, and when completed, will [add] to our present system of railways. [...] road is being equipped with steel [...] is being pushed ahead with rapidity, [...] of men are now grading the north[ern ...] in the State of Indiana.

A BIG EXCURSION.

[An excur]sion train of eight cars left Dubuque, [...] morning, with a party of excur[sionists] [from] Clinton, Iowa, and Chicago, to in[augurate] the new route just opened by the com[pletion of] the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Rail[road, whi]ch connects with the Northwestern [at] Chicago at Clinton. The excursion is [under] the joint auspices of the Chicago, Dubuque and the Chicago & North[western R]ailway Companies. The number of [excursionis]ts, who will reach this city to-day and [to-m]orrow morning will be about 500.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

[...] have made an order authorizing [the appoint]ment of the following county offi[cers: ...] Treasurer's and Collectors' office, [...], not exceeding thirty clerks, and [...] additional clerks for the preparation of [...] publication, and tax-lists to the [...] for application for judgment. In [the] Clerk's office, one chief clerk, or [...] common law record writer, [...] record writer, one fee [...] assistant cashier, or process clerk, two [...] Court clerks, or minute clerks, [...] common law branches of the Court, [...] clerk attending Chancery Judges. [In the R]ecorder of Deeds' office, one [...] clerk or cashier, one deed de[...] one assistant cashier, one abstract [...] of the folio department, one [...] of records, one map clerk, three [...] and grantor index clerks, four [...] and thirty folio writers. For [...] one deputy. For the Probate County Clerk to have one probate record writer. In the County [...] one assistant, one chief clerk, [...] two copying clerks, with the [...] employing fifteen clerks when neces[sary ...] up Assessors' and Collectors' delinquent lists for judgment [...] under redemption record and [...] the time during which [...] may be employed not to exceed [...] The Sheriff to have, for the Cir[cuit Court, ...] thirteen bailiffs, for the Superior [...] bailiffs, for the Criminal Court, [...] for the County Court, two Sher[iff's ...] day jailer and an assistant, two [...] one jail clerk, one cook, and [...]

[...] South Park Commissioners v. Mrs. [...] condemnation of land, the proper[ty of the] defendant, for the purposes of the [park, ...] price which defendant resists as being [...] and unfair, the case was yesterday [...] to the jury by Judge [...] The jury had retired some [time when] THE TRIBUNE reporter left, [...] obstinate manner they were hold[ing out, ...] magnitude of the sums involved, and [...] with which counsel on both sides had [...] the interests they represented, it [...] likely that they would agree. [...] were to seal the verdict as [...] in order that the foreman [...] read it in their presence at 10 [...] The reader of this column [...] thoroughly posted as to the de[tails ...] and the different stages it has [...] progressed, from the first [...] to a hearing, and then to [...] further particulars are not neces[sary].

[...] for divorce, Kilburtus v. Kilber[tus, ...] facts are developed. It ap[pears ...] were divorced three years [ago, ...] possession of a child, the [...] and the Court giving the [...] to visit the child. The hus[band took ad]vantage of this permission with [...] the divorced couple being [in] frequent contact throught the me[dium of the] little one, resumed some of their [...] which resulted in the wife be[...] and the parties marrying once [...] awhile in newly revived bliss. [...] lately fell again into evil [...] now seeks a second divorce [...]

[...] yesterday commenced suit [...] C. Wilbur, in the Circuit Court, [...] $5,000. The lady affirms that the defendant, in a conversation with J. W. Pine, and on other occasions, publicly charged her with such conduct that the report has ruined her business, that of a dressmaker, which was before that time worth $1,000 per annum. She claims to be a chaste and properly-conducted person, and that she was admitted, as such to the friendship and esteem of her neighbors, whose doors are now closed against her. The words on which the action rests are disgustingly filthy and slanderous.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the Great Western Lithographing Company, yesterday asked leave of the Court to compromise the claim of Mr. Zastrow against the bankrupt, amounting to about $2,500, on the basis of said Zastrow receiving $160, or a dividend of 20 per cent on $800 of said claim, which was all he would allow. In consequence of this, Register Hibbard returned all referred papers into Court.

In the matter of Henry Koeber, bankrupt, R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, yesterday filed a petition for permission to sell the following real estate, valued at about $20,000: Lot 46 and east 17 feet of Lot 45, in Block 65, School Section Addition, the same being 67½ feet front on Polk street, by 120 feet depth, with a two-story and basement brick building, subject to certain trusts and liens.

On the criminal side of the United States District Court, the United States v. Francis W. Dickinson et al. (the Marine Hospital matter), yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury, Judge Blodgett yesterday fixed the bail at $5,000, and the defendant, Francis W. Dickinson, together with Charles B. Farwell, entered into recognizances in that sum for the appearance of the defendant when called upon. The other parties indicted in this suit have not yet been arrested.

The Assignee of the Germania Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, yesterday filed his answer to Milliman's petition, particulars of which were filed at the time of its filing, Oct. 19, claiming a set-off to a debt on a policy, and all the papers were referred to Register Hibbard to take proof and report.

Elsewhere we print a report of the examination of Mr. Munn, of the firm of Munn & Scott, in bankruptcy, on behalf the Cook County National Bank and the Casanova National Bank (New York). Some unexpected items of interest rewarded the toil of the legal gleaner, and the report will amply repay perusal.

In the action Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance v. Charles Wyndham, a continuation, moved for by the defendant, was yesterday denied, and the matter rests.

The United States District Court Grand Jury yesterday returned nine indictments. The names and particulars cannot be published without endangering arrests.

The Circuit Court yesterday issued the usual formal certificate of "good moral character" to Arthur Schroeder, on motion of His Honor, Judge Booth.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

1,584—Charles F. Weeks; filed petition to restore records, and entered order that facts and proceedings recited in said petition stand in place of papers and records destroyed. 2,155—Mark Campbell; entered and issued rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure. 1,986—Germania Insurance Company; petition of Milliman and Anson, and answer, referred to Register to take proof and make report as to the relief the petitioner is entitled to.—Union Screw & Bolt Company; rule to show cause extended to second Monday of December, 1872.

NEW SUIT.

Alexander Navarre v. Propeller Empire State; libel for collision with the libelant's scow Spray; damages $1,800; Reynolds & Richberg, proctors.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

678—Hough v. Woodruff et al.; parties and jury come again and retire with instructions to return sealed verdict for plaintiffs' $3,000. 657—Wiltilts v. Somets; parties come by attorneys, and jury sworn; trial not concluded.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW—2,427—Wolcott v. Stowe; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,915—Blackford v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment, $1,035. 2,440—Smith v. Collins; proof of publication, default and judgment. 1,276—Krebs v. Childs; appeal by plaintiff's bond, $250, and bill of exceptions in twenty days. 3,103—Schureman v. Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company; leave to plaintiff to amend by making action covenant; rule to plead in twenty days. 2,727—Gregory v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment, $9,495. 2,206—Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. Seelye plea filed on 22d inst. stricken out. 2,694—Sanders v. Gardiner; default and judgment $377.88, and costs of Dec. 22, 1870, restored. 3,292—Somborn v. Dietzsch; stipulation judgment $696.26. G. N. 41,313—Judgment set aside on motion of defendant, and leave to plead by opening of court on the third day of next term. G. N. 41,314—Same order. 2,197—Mayo v. Midgely; by agreement passed, to be taken up on five days' notice. 1,892—Dunmore v. Lycoming Insurance Company; demurrer to narr overruled, and leave to plead by opening of court Dec. 4. 1,853—Porter v. McCabe; demurrer to petition sustained, and leave to amend. 1,687—Johnston v. Newman; leave to petitioner to amend petition by making Edmund T. Nixeon (?) defendant. 2,156—Seaman v. Gray; plaintiff takes non-suit. 2,201—La Societe Francais de Bienfaisance v. Wyndham; motion of defendant for continuance denied. 2,159—Henderson v. Fitzgerald; by agreement submitted to Court; finding for plaintiff, damages $245.80, and judgment. 2,119—Boettcher v. Booth; plaintiff enters nolle prosequi as to Ingells and Grey; jury to separate.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY—41,451—Smith v. Smith; defendant enters appearance in writing, and reference to Scott. 55a—Flagler v. Norton et al.; motion by defendant to strike order of Nov. 19th inst. denied, and exceptions by defendant. 254a—Ransted v. Taylor; dismissed by complainant's solicitor as to all except N. Lovira Taylor, and interim decree. 53 a—Flagler v. Joy et al.; by stipulation order of Nov. 19, inst., amended so as to make George Gay defendant instead of complainant. 56 a—Same v. Gage et al.; same order.

NEW SUITS.

41,450—Gilbert W. Barnard v. Edward Harity; confession of judgment on a note of $284.35. 41,451—Mary A. v. Robert Smith; divorce. 41,452—H. T. Towar v. L. J. Kesler; confession of judgment on a note of $100. 41,453—Eliza v. Zacharias Taylor; divorce; 41,454—Brets v. Walter; appeal. 41,455—Crake v. same; appeal. 41,456—Oleson v. Russell; appeal. 41,457—Rev. William Barnard, Salem, New Jersey v. Frederick R. Wilson, confession of judgment on a note for $310. 41,458—Papers suppressed. 41,459—Chas. A. Street v. Maurice Clifford; Mechanics' lien on 216, 218, 220 and 222 North Market street; Dunning and Easton, solicitors. 41,460—Geo. J. Gilbert, Geo. H. Wolcott, and Robert H. Fleming, co-partners, v. Hy. J. Stone, and Alanson E. Davis; assumpsit $3,000; J. LeHigh, attorney. 41,461—Nicholas Kilburtus v. Mary Kilburtus, divorce.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW—825—Ames v. Blake; leave to amend declaration, etc., by charging title of cause to B. Schoppmal for use of Ames & Co., and, also, by additional count, and to make Francis S. Hoyt and Albert S. Swartz party defendants and for summons, and leave to defendants to plead in two days after notice. 791—Bishop v. Kerfoot; jury called and sworn, and retire. 792—Hartingdy v. Carner, submitted to court, and evidence heard.

Call 314 to 320 inclusive.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—1,154—Gorsies v. Menard; time to file security extended till this morning. 2,111—Smith v. Collins; service by publication and default, and judgment, $831.95, restored. G. N. 2,234—Somers v. Riverside Improvement Company; order that *venditio exponas* be issued to plaintiff. 2,808—Sullivan v. Carasher; judgment for $613.11. 2,809—Kinsley v. Same; same for $297. Donelan v. Hibernian Banking Association; case passed at defendant's costs. ——Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. McAulay et al.; ordered that award of jury, in case Clark and minor heirs, be paid to Mr. Lawrence, attorney in fact, for said parties. ——Thomas B. Boyd and James J. Bufton v. Napoleon B. Taylor, Esther L. Taylor, and John C. McCord; on petition of J. C. McCord, writ of *certiorari* ordered to issue to N. B. Boyden and R. H. Wallace. 1,056—Rondin v. Sharp; dismissed at plaintiff's costs, by stipulation. 859—Moorman v. Murphy. 870—Walworth v. Swift; *nolle prosequi* as to first three counts of decree; on motion of plaintiff's attorney, continued. 876—Fiske v. Hunnebein; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, for want of prosecution.

Call—266 to 275, inclusive.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW—2,238—Brausch v. Gardens City Insurance Company; damages assessed by Court, $1,585.75 and judgment. 1,428—Magee v. Putnam; defendant to file new appeal bond in $200 within 10 days, to be approved by Court. 115—Gaylord, administratrix, v. Goodrich (A. E.) et al; by order of Court, deposition opened and filed. 221—Price v. Ledlie et al; jury again called; trial not concluded.

On trial, 582.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY.—712—Reynolds v. Davis et al.; demurrer withdrawn and decree in accordance with the prayer of the bill. 10—(Burt records); Master's report filed and confirmed, and final decree.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

CHANCERY—689—Margaret v. Bernard Hocamp; rule on defendant to show cause by Friday next why he should not pay temporary alimony. 378—Clerk to pay defendant, John Hockiander, money now in his hands. 269—Service by publication on the unknown heirs of Walter Collins, deceased, and default.

NEW SUITS.

4,954—Bruno Richter and Daniel Richter v. Nathan Foster and George Rosenthal; assumpsit; damages, $500; Hutchinson & Luff, attorneys. 4,955—Duffy and Conway v. Benjamin Holbrook; assumpsit, $1,500; Runyan, Avery, Loomis, and Comstock, attorneys. 4,956—Martin Duffy v. Same; assumpsit $600; same attorneys. 4,957—Boyd v. Taylor; appeal. 4,958—John J. Young v. Joseph B. Bickerdike and Robert W. Robinson; assumpsit $10,000 and narr (note of $5,800, for three years, dated Oct. 19, 1868). 4,959—John Sewering v. Frederick Bartenschlager and Henry Bahe; replevin. 4,960—Fred A. Bragg v. City of Chicago; debt $3,000; Bragg & Lombard, attorneys. 4,961—Laura A. Smith v. Matthew C. Wilbur; case $5,000; Y. M. Thompson & B. M. Munn, attorneys. 4,962—Casey v. Pollock; appeal. 4,963—George Schweinforth v. August Ortlepp; confession of judgment on a note for $4,500. 4,964—William P. Cardwell v. Patrick McHugh; assumpsit, $250; John Lyle King, attorney. 4,965—Thomas G. Reed v. Albert Vincent, Hamilton Vincent, and Charles Brown; trespass *vi et armis*; damages, $3,000; Cooper, Garnett & Packard, attorneys.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Algernon Sidney Swearinger; administration to William F. Harbach; bond of $7,000 approved. George A. Bigelow; claims allowed, viz.: M. J. Light, James Flinn, Dr. Owen Owens, Zinc Roofing and Ornamental Company; and the following dismissed: City of Chicago, John W. Dunmore, Effie Smith, Joseph Sawyer, and W. Brown, Seth Winham et al. and William H. Schempferman. D. F. Ibach; claims of Philip Schick and John Mell allowed. Joseph Brown; order for a jury on Dec. 3, to try the claim of T. L. Humphreyville; and for a jury on Nov. 29, to try the claim of Isaac N. Arnold. Margaret F. Cummerford; claim of Keith Brothers and Walsh & Hutchinson allowed. Patrick Carey; claims of Richard Harvey and John Bowe allowed. Ludwig Haher; claims of Henry Heihn and Frederick Sass allowed. Absolom Gedney; claim of W. P. Sherard allowed. Peter Johnson in the matter of the claim of the First Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church; judgment for costs for plaintiff; appeal to Supreme Court by claimant allowed; bond, $200. Morris S. Knight; claim of George W. Matthews allowed. Andrew Lind; claim of Oscar Lind dismissed. Charles Cramer; claim of A. D. Tittsworth allowed. Charles H. King; claim of Asel Dorothy, administrator, continued. Eliza Delle, minor; guardianship to M. J. Dewald by selection; bond of $500 approved. Frederick Homeyer; administration to J. F. K. Homeyer, a son; bond of $7,600 approved. James Nicholson; administration to Benjamin F. Church; bond of $900 approved.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

170—Zaunders, riot; jury trial; verdict not guilty. 205—Lynn and Farrell, larceny; jury trial; verdict guilty; value, $10; jury polled and motion for new trial overruled, and exceptions taken; sentenced to six months each in the Reform School. 218—William H. Martin; jury trial; nolle prosequi entered.

THE ENGINE OF DEATH.

Smash-up on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad—Two Men Killed and Over Ten Severely Injured.

Wilmington, Del. (Nov. 22), Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

A terrible collision occurred this morning at a few minutes before 2 o'clock, just north of this city, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. The train which leaves Philadelphia at 11:30 for Wilmington and Baltimore had proceeded as far as the junction of the old track with the "Darby Improvements," just above Chester, when the connection with the throttle valve broke, disabling the locomotive. It became necessary, therefore, to send to Lamokin for another engine, and upon its being procured, the whole train, including the disabled locomotive, proceeded southward. It had become important to make up time as rapidly as possible, for the fast line from New York for Washington was nearly due, and no stop was made at Chester. At Lamokin the disabled engine was switched off, and the train again came on.

The train, however, was too heavy, apparently, for the second engine. It consisted of ten cars, the three rear ones being those for Wilmington. The forward one of the three was what is called a "chair" car, and the other two were passenger cars, both half filled with people, mostly residents of Wilmington. Proceeding without stop, below Lamokin, the locomotive began to run out of steam, and the speed became quite slow. The remnant of time before the New York express should be due grew painfully and alarmingly short. Finally, at a point just this side of Ellersile Station, the locomotive gave out entirely, and the train came to a stand.

The New York train was now due, all but a minute or two, and yet it does not appear that, before the train actually stopped, any signal man had been sent to the rear. A man with a red lantern was then sent up the track to warn the approaching train. Just then the express train, going north, passed up on the other track, and seeing the signal man in the rear of the disabled train with his red (danger) light, paused for a moment, and seeing the situation, went on, the engineer giving on his locomotive a signal of warning. This the approaching New York train observed, and it had the effect of causing the engineer to moderate his speed *before he saw the signal man* sent up by the disabled train. This signal man had only got away from the rear car the distance of seven telegraph poles (about 810 feet) when the train came down upon him.

In so short a distance the impetus of the coming train could not be controlled, and it ran into the rear car of the stationary train, damaging it badly. This car contained about thirty passengers, some of whom, unaware of the situation, were probably asleep. The engine which struck it penetrated perhaps six or eight feet. The car itself was driven into the car in front, "telescoping" it for a distance of about forty feet. The cars in front of this were not damaged, but the shock caused the whole train to move forward on the track, and broke the New York locomotive loose from its cars.

The alarm and confusion of the moment were terrible, for the most of the passengers received the first warning at the moment of collision. The following persons were hurt, as is stated:

Henry Fritz, Wilmington, killed.

George Pollitt, Salisbury, Md., killed.

Charles E. Fritz, Wilmington, fatally hurt.

Mrs. Henry Fritz, Wilmington, both legs and one arm broken.

Mrs. Charles E. Fritz, cut and bruised, but not seriously.

James Shakspeare, Philadelphia, foot injured.

Samuel R. Lawson, Wilmington, right leg broken.

Charles J. Kyle, Wilmington, leg broken.

Milton Jackson, feet injured.

Miss Meredith, hurt.

George A. Garrett, Wilmington, slightly injured.

Frank Myers, Wilmington, injured in both legs.

L. D. Kerr, Frenchtown, N. J., scalded and collar-bone broken.

Theodore Thomas, Wilmington, slightly injured.

B. Hammer, Wilmington, slightly injured.

William Gordon, Wilmigton, slightly injured.

Mr. Geo. H. Marple, somewhat bruised.

W. R. Bowman, foot crushed.

Immediately after the occurrence of the accident, the locomotive of the injured train was detached and came to this city. Another engine and two passenger cars were at once despatched to the scene of the disaster, and gathering up the killed and wounded, returned with them to the Wilmington depot. George Pollitt was buried beneath the seats of the rear car and under the floor of the second car. A hole was cut in the side of the car, near the middle, to take him out. One foot, it is said, was cut off in extricating him. He was still alive when taken out, but died after reaching the Wilmington depot. Mr. Fritz was taken out dead.

Mr. Jackson, who is Principal of Taylor & Jackson's Academy, in this city, was in the front part of the rear car, as far as Chester. Two of his assistant teachers, Miss Meredith, and Mr. Gordon, were in the same car, near the rear. Just before reaching Ellerslie, he had been asleep, and on waking, found the passengers conversing about the danger from the New York train. The railroad men, outside, he noticed, seemed somewhat excited and ill at ease. In a moment or two the whistle of the approaching train was heard, and some of the passengers rose and moved to the front end of the car. Just back of Mr. Jackson were seated Mr. Charles E. Fritz and wife. Both, up to this time, had been asleep, but they also got up and went up forward, in company with the elder Mr. Fritz and his wife, who had been sitting near by. The younger Mrs. Fritz was first. At this moment the collision occurred. The rear car "telescoping" the one in front, the floor of the latter ripped through the last car, tearing up the seats nearly the whole length, but stopping just in front of Mr. Jackson. The Fritz family, being on their feet further forward, were struck and knocked down, sustaining the injuries already stated. Mr. Charles Fritz fell into his mother's lap, she being terribly hurt. She, however, gave no sign of her own injury, but sat still, wiping the blood from her son's wounds, until they were extricated.

The jamming of the seats caught nearly all passengers in this part of the car in such a manner as to hold them fast. Mr. Jackson had both feet fast, one on each side of the aisle, and has a severe sprain of the ankle, and a bad bruise.

Miss Meredith and Mr. Gordon were caught midway of the body and held suspended.

Mr. S. R. Lawson sat just in front of Mr. Jackson, and had his leg broken.

The passengers on the other part of the train came quickly to the relief of those in the wreck, and all were soon extricated.

In the collison the stoves were overturned, and it was feared that the wrecked cars would be set on fire. This created additional alarm among the wounded, who were wedged in between the *debris* of the wreck and unable to move from their positions. The doors of the stoves, however, were locked, and the horrors of a holocaust were averted.

The first exclamation after gazing upon the wrecked cars is, "How miraculous the escape of any one with their lives!" In the forward part of the car next the rear one a few of the seats are standing in position, but above them is piled the wrecked ones from behind, and from one end to the other of the telescoped cars the same confusion and disorder is observable.

Seats are piled upon seats, and everything within the cars which it is possible to destroy is broken up. In the rear car the destruction must be even greater than in the other, for the floor of the one ahead swept everything before it and completely wrecked the interior.

The rear end is also staved in from the collision of the locomotive. On the outside the cars do not show such destruction, but within the sight is sickening to behold. They still rest upon the trucks, and in this condition were brought down to the shops in this city.

The damage to the company, by the collision, will probably not exceed $10,000. The engine is badly damaged, and the two cars are a total wreck.

"CORNERS."

Notable Ones in the Past.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 23.

When the stupendous corner had become a *fait accompli* in Wall street yesterday, brokers congregated together in familiar resorts, and spoke of the corners of yore, when the financial world was upheaved by others equally, and in some cases still more tremendous than that of yesterday. They referred to the old "corner" of many years ago, when Wall street was yet in its infancy, of the Philadelphia & Raritan Bay Railroad, at the time when the Camden & Amboy Railroad was anxious to buy up the road. And a little later the corner in Orange, Worcester & Stonington, when, as well as memory serves us, Morris Ketchum, the well-known banker, preferred to vacate his seat in the Stock Exchange to buying up the shares at an inflated price to meet his "shorts." It was at a time when stock speculations had not been made legal by process of legislative enactments, and there was nothing to prevent Ketchum from adopting this course.

The famous Morris Canal corner took place in 1835, when a clique, in Newark and New York bought up all the stock of the corporation at 30 or 40 per cent below par. The clique then went into the street and made some enormous time purchases. On the settling day the pool let out their stock at 150, by this means clearing nearly 300 per cent.

But a still more audacious corner was managed during the same year in Harlem. The total stock of the company consisted of 7,000 shares. Within a period of a week 14,000 were bought by the ring. The day for settlement happened in September. Stock which was bought in July at 123, buyer 60, paid in this time a difference of 72 per cent to the pool, which held the market at 195. The "short" interest was in a frantic state of excitement. A meeting of the Board was called, and the discussion over the matter was fiercely earnest and protracted. The vote naturally decided that contracts must be fulfilled. But all this time the shorts were determined, and the ring gave a new start to the stock and sent it up to 200. The Board was again called in session, and the brokers selected a committee of four, to whom all differences should be paid, and who should make an arbitration between the parties. The papers intimated to the public that the shorts were ready to settle for 160 or 170 for cornered stock, and the ring subsequently consented to this compromise.

The operations of this corner were so farreaching that some of the members of the State Legislature were involved in the transactions, and was expelled in consequence from the Senate; and, incidental to this, Bartow, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Albany, was defaulter to the extent of $130,000, and Wilding, an operator from London, disappeared so completely with $45,000 worth of shares that he has never been heard of since. In November, 1865, the Prairie du Chien, better known as the Prairie Dog Corner, one of the most noteable of the large number which have been effected in our streets, was sprung upon the brokers. This at the time was a very obscure Western road, and only had a total capital of $2,900,000, and the shares when the speculation started were selling at 60c. The Ring lent thousands of shares and created a very large short interest. On the last Monday of the same month Prairie Dog had been pushed up to 250. Then a settlement began. Some settled at 110 and others as high as 210, and it is historical that one house paid $125,000 to get clear. William H. Marston, at one time cashier of an Illinois bank, was the engineer and leading spirit in this corner.

The second corner in Harlem stock happened in 1863. John M. Tobin conducted it when the stock was selling at 60. Throughout the whole of this corner the engineering was the most skillful and far-reaching. Commodore Vanderbilt, at the same time, was interested in the Broadway Street Railroad grant, and the members of the Common Council of New York had thrown their influence against it, as they had sold short of the stock, and wished to repeal the charter of the road. At the same time they had invested short in Harlem. Tobin owned, as he had privately purchased the entire stock of the road, it was no very difficult matter to run the price up to 164. This was in September, and when settlements were made the stocks dropped down to 80. In the early part of the following year, 1864, the State Legislature repealed the grant, and half the Assembly entered on a systematic raid against Harlem. The stock fell. The shorts began to increase. Several houses failed, and not less than three million dollars were pocketed by Tobin and his colleague, the fiery Commodore. Some of the individual operators, who had agreed to deliver 1,000 to 1,200 shares, were exceedingly glad to compromise by paying something like $180,000.

The Hudson corner of 1863 was also one of the most notable of the Wall street explosions. This was engineered by Leonard Jerome and a few of his friends. It appears that the scheme was simply the impulse of the moment. The bears had got the stock down to 112 and even less. Jerome held large amounts of the stock, and grew irritated at this decline in the price, and sent orders to several brokers to take all that was offered at the seller's option. This plan was continued for several days until the market began to fail. Then the clique began to buy cash stock until almost all the capital stock had been secured. At this period many applications were made to bear houses to turn the stock. They bought it for cash of the Ring and sold it back at an advance upon ten, twenty, or thirty days' options. This clever ruse of apparent weakness persuaded the brokers that the clique was in great need of money, and a short interest again developed itself, and cash stock was sold for future delivery freely—the Ring all the time quietly taking it in. When at length the options, given in the turns, came to maturity, the bears found themselves in a very decided "corner." No stock could be obtained. Hudson mounted up to 180. Then the leading operators began to bewail their misfortunes and implore mercy. They said they made the turn simply as a matter of accommodation, and it was not at all fair that they now should lose thousands of dollars on every hundred shares. The clique was not to be influenced, however, and at most consented to lend the stock at 5 per cent per day. There were 50,000 shares due, and on a very large proportion of them this extreme interest was duly paid. At last, not having anything better to do, the bears were obliged to buy the stock. What remained was disposed of by being sold privately. What was made on this it is impossible to say, but it can be put at millions. The Milwaukee & St. Paul corner was undertaken riskily—that is without the co-operation of Directors. Garner was the master mind of the affair. The stock was selling at 47 in January, and the operator bought calls at twelve months, cornering the entire capital stock, paying $800,000 in premiums. He then ordered his broker to bid it up, and in October it quoted at 111. The Direction at this point voted an immediate issue of shares, and the market broke to 61.

There was a corner in Rock Island in 1863-64. It was engineered by Morse, of Fort Wayne fame, and Thomas C. Durant, the Union Pacific man. In December large sums of the stock were hypothecated on a sixty days' loan. Heavy purchases were then made. More than 56,500 shares (the entire capital stock) was held or purchased at short options. Some say that 20,000 in excess of the capital were bought. The price started at 107 and went up to 149. At this state it was found out that the pool was being betrayed. A compromise was then made at from 140 to 143. This occurred in February. The next day a broker sold 10,000 shares, and the corner broke.

An Erie pool took place in November, 1868. In the morning Erie sold for 36⅝, and in the afternoon was as high as 52¼. It is a singular fact that in this pool Smith and Gould, the two who are now at loggerheads, were partners against Daniel Drew, who was left out in the cold "short." In 1867 Vanderbilt had attempted to corner the same crowd that Smith, Gould and Drew did—who were all in the same boat at the time. Now Horace F. Clark, the successor of Vanderbilt in the street, is in reputed league with Gould. It is an example of how Wall street matters change and turn, and how enemies become friends and friends enemies in all the kaleidoscopic changes of Wall street.

Woodward, better known as "Sunday School Woodward," caused a corner in Michigan Southern in 1866, sending it from 80 to 105, and for some days he received 3 per cent for lending the stock, being paid per day. This same Woodward, it will be remembered, about a year ago endeavored to run up Rock Island, but failed in his corner and lost a fortune. He is now considered a ruined man in Wall street, and done nothing of any note since.

Perhaps the best-known corner of all was the great gold corner of September, 1869, the disastrous effects of which have given the name of Black Friday to the day on which it happened. It was then that Fisk, Gould, Belden and others united to send up the price of gold, and did succeed in sending it up to 160 from a small premium. It will be remembered that the Government stepped in and put a stop to the speculation by putting all the gold necessary on the market. This so completely took the ring by surprise that they were circumvented, and failed to pay many of their obligations at the time, ruining many of the brokers, and causing more or less gnashing of teeth through the land. The main point of this was that, instead of being stocks, which only affect a few, it was gold, the price of which affects everybody in a greater or less degree.

The Last of the Greatest Four-in-Hand in the World—Colonel Fellows' Affliction.

[*From the New York Sun, Nov. 20.*

Hearing that the off horse of Colonel Jerome B. Fellows' great four-in-hand was sick, a *Sun* reporter yesterday called upon the Colonel. The following conversation took place:

Reporter—I have heard that one of your four-in-hand is seriously ill.

Colonel Fellows (with much feeling)—He died at half past 7 o'clock this morning. He was taken sick at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. I suppose it was what they call the horse disease, but I don't believe that anybody knows what that is. This horse was troubled in the nose or brain. As soon as he was taken sick, I sent for the best veterinary physicians in this city, and they held a consultation and did what they could; but I don't believe that they knew what was the matter with the horse. I worked with the horse myself night and day, and can hardly keep my eyes open. All the money in the world wouldn't have saved him. Katy, my niece, is an excellent horsewoman, and she watched over him, and did everything she could for him; but the horse is dead and I shall never be able to replace him. I am through with horses now. I have had horses on the brain for a long time, but now I am through. It took me five years to get that four-in-hand together. They were all the same size, the same color, and most perfectly matched. All of them were good trotters. I have known them to trot together a mile in 2:57.

Reporter—What value did you place upon them, Colonel?

Colonel Fellows—Money could not buy them. An agent of Louis Napoleon, some four years ago, offered me $30,000 for them. Colonel Fisk once made me a good round offer, but I refused it. You might take $500,000 and put it in a bank and tell any horseman to draw on that bank until he got a four-in-hand together, and he couldn't begin to match this one. Not that the horses were worth that sum of money, but they couldn't be found. I'm through with horses. I've got seven left, but they are all suffering more or less from this malady. This horse died just the same way as Lottery died.

Reporter—What was your method of treating him?

Colonel Fellows—When I get a doctor I do as the doctor says. I did just as these veterinary doctors told me to do. I spared no expense. I suppose that my doctor's bill will not be less than $500, but the horse died, and I don't begrudge the money. I would have given $10,000 to save him, if that would have done it. The stable was warm, furnished as complete as any stable in New York City, and everything was done that could be done, but it was no use. I am through with horses now.

The Colonel looked worn and haggard, and evidently felt his loss very keenly.

Illinois State Horticultural Society—Sixteenth Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1872 will be held in the City of Centralia, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 10, and closing on the following Friday. This city—being centrally located in respect to the principal fruit-growing districts of the State, and being easily accessible from all directions by railroads—presents unusual advantages to secure a large and successful meeting. The fruit-growers and other citizens of Centralia and vicinity have evinced their interest in the Society by providing a suitable hall for its meeting, and inviting all who come from abroad to accept the hospitality of their homes.

The topics which will come before the meeting take a wide range, and include the most important principles and processes in horticulture. The members of the several standing committees, who will introduce the most scientific subjects, have been selected because of their peculiar qualifications in these several departments. Their reports, or papers, will be followed by discussions upon the topics presented. Also, the reports of the Vice Presidents—which will include practical operations in horticulture throughout the State, in garden, vineyard, orchard, and forest-tree culture—will open discussion upon these subjects, in which all will have the privilege of participating. It is the purpose of the Executive Board to have fully one-half the time of this session devoted to discussions.

Persons having samples of valuable fruit, especially of varieties not in general culture, are requested to bring them for examination, and cions for distribution.

The following railroads return members, by same route taken in going to the meeting, at one-fifth fare, *provided tickets are purchased* (on returning) *at the stations named; Illinois Central Railroad*, to any point from Centralia; *Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad*, from St. Louis or East St. Louis; *Chicago & Alton Railroad*, from St. Louis or East St. Louis; *Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad*, from Pana. It is probable that several other railway companies will commute fares. If so, it will be announced in the *Prairie Farmer, Western Rural*, and *Coleman's Rural World*, about Dec. 1.

The membership fee being only one dollar—entitling the member to a copy of the annual report, when published—it is expected that all who attend will promptly enrol their names.

J. E. STARR, *President.*

O. B. GALUSHA, *Secretary.*

MORRIS, GRUNDY Co., Ill., November, 1872.

A Singular Abduction.

The Massachusetts papers tell a story of the abduction of a young lady, employed in a factory at Newton, in that State, reminding one of the middle ages. As the young lady, whose name is Elizabeth Haley, was returning from the mill of Daley & Co. about noon, on Thursday of last week, she was met by a man in a carryall, who made some inquiries about a certain house, and finally persuaded her to accompany him to the place designated. After passing the house, the girl became frightened and endeavored to jump out, but was restrained by the man, who held her down firmly, placing one hand over her mouth and guiding his horse with the other hand. After going a considerable distance—how far she cannot tell—they stopped at a house which, as she expressed it, was painted brown and stood upon a bank, having a steam railroad in the rear. Here she was met by a well-dressed woman and little girl. The woman took her up stairs and ordered her to remove her clothing, undergarments and all, with which request she complied, and other garments were given her instead, her own clothing being taken away. She was then required to make up the bed, and afterward was allowed to come down stairs to supper, after which she washed the dishes and was sent up stairs to bed, where she remained throughout Thursday night unmolested. In the morning, after breakfast, the girl was taken by the woman, who painted her cheeks red and placed upon her head a flaxen wig, and, accompanied by the man, went to a place which she described as a "little shed," and had her picture taken. She says that six tintypes were taken, one of which was given to her, and which she retained and has now in her possession. She was then taken back to the "brown house," and locked up in a room in the lower story, in company with the little girl, who is represented to be about 5 years old, the man and woman saying that they had to "go to town," and if she would remain they would bring her some gold rings. She promised to remain until they returned, and after they had been gone a short time she locked her companion in a closet, jumped out of a window, and ran. She found herself in a lane, and on coming to a street, followed a railroad track until she came to Mount Auburn, and from thence walked to her home in Newton, where she arrived about 8 o'clock Friday evening. In the mean time she had been missed by her father, who had searched for her in vain. She states that during the time she was absent no insult was offered or any wrong attempted. Where she was taken, or who were the persons that caused the abduction, or the object they had in view, is difficult to imagine.

A Curious Snake Story.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

On last Friday a citizen of Danville, Ill., was buried. After the funeral cortege had started a snake of the blue-racer species was observed following behind. It continued thus to follow until the cemetery was reached, when the serpent jumped into the grave and coiled himself around the box containing the coffin. It there remained until the sexton despatched it and laid it out upon the ground. A band of music headed the procession, and the question is whether it was that or some other cause which led to the singular conduct on the part of the snake.

—Dr. Robert Simpson, father-in-law of General A. J. Smith, Postmaster of St. Louis, was himself Postmaster there in the early days, sixty years ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Grand Concert BY THE ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS TROUPE.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, CORNELIA STETSON, WM. MACDONALD, ALBERT VAN RAALTE, GEORGE COLBY.

TO-NIGHT, UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT, MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

POPULAR PRICE.—Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.00. Holders of Season Tickets admitted. FOR WEST SIDE CONCERTS—For sale at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 423 West Madison-st., corner of Sheldon-st. FOR SOUTH SIDE CONCERT—At Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 258 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner Madison and State-sts.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS. Rubinstein and Wieniawski.

Messrs. Aiken & Lawlor have the honor to announce that they have completed arrangements with Mr. Grau for a SERIES OF FIVE GRAND RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS AND ONE GRAND RUBINSTEIN MATINEE, to be given at Aiken's Theatre, on Monday evening, Dec. 2; Tuesday evening, Dec. 3; Wednesday evening, Dec. 4; Thursday evening, Dec. 5; Friday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, on which occasions

ANTON RUBINSTEIN, the greatest living pianist, and one of the greatest musical thinkers of the age, will make his first and only appearance in Chicago, with an ensemble of eminent artists, including HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned violin virtuoso, and regarded as the only rival to the "Memory of Paganini." Mlle. Louise Liebhart, the celebrated London Soprano; Mlle. Louise Ormeny, the favorite contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, accompanist. Secured seats, $2 and $2.50, according to location. Sale of seats to commence on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at Box Office of the theatre. Steinway's pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

Tuesday and Wednesday, last nights of the favorite, Maggie Mitchell, In her great rendition of JANE EYRE! Thursday—Thanksgiving Matinee—JANE EYRE. Thanksgiving night—LITTLE BAREFOOT. Next week—MISS JANE COOMBS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE. Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. Reappearance of the great J. H. MILBOURN. Great success of the laughable sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC—THE EPIZOOTIC. The Recruiting Office. More Frightened Than Hurt. Every evening and Thursday Matinee, Thursday, Grand Thanksgiving Matinee. NOTICE—Our regular Matinee will be given on Thursday, instead of Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON. Grand production of the beautiful spectacular drama, SEA OF ICE. With new scenery, properties and wonderful effects. A great novelty in preparation for Friday night. Grand Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1872, MISS JANE COOMBS In her great role of LADY TEAZLE in Sheridan's brilliant comedy of SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL! Seats can now be secured for this engagement.

GLOBE THEATRE. Monday Evening, Nov. 25, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, also on Thanksgiving (Thursday) Afternoon, Miss BLANCHE SELWYN, in the entertaining interlude called DIVORCE. Prof. Davis' Troupe of Trained Dogs, Billy Barry, Miss Minnie Gray, Pete Lee, and the Comedy Company, in a New Bill, concluding with JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. MONDAY, NOV. 25, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Last Week of the Great Combination. JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC, AND MISS ALICE HARRISON, Supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, in Boucicault's great play of RIP VAN WINKLE. Two grand performances on Thanksgiving Day: SCHNEIDER at 2 o'clock. RIP VAN WINKLE at 8 o'clock p. m.

AIKEN'S THEATRE, Wabash-av. and Congress-st. HOLIDAY WEEK. LAST NIGHTS OF GEO. L. FOX AND HUMPTY DUMPTY. GRAND EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, At 2½ o'clock. Friday—Benefit of Geo. L. Fox. Saturday—Matinee and Night—Last performances of Geo. L. Fox. No Matinee Wednesday. Monday, Dec. 2—RUBENSTEIN.

"THE COMING MAN" Upon the occasion of MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Friday Evening Next. Is the present excitement in this city. Box sheet now open AND SEATS GOING RAPIDLY.

NIXON'S. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, The Matchless Danseuse and Actress, MORLACCHI, With her powerful and perfect Dramatic and Ballet Combination, in connection with the renowned Musical Artists, the PRAEGER FAMILY, in the thrilling military drama, THE FRENCH SPY. ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES and 100 AUXILIARIES. Remember, three Matinees this week, Wednesday and Saturday and Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 28.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH. Dr. Newman, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING. Tickets at Beecher's, 318 West Madison-st.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE MILLINERY

WEBSTER'S, 241 WEST MADISON STREET.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Gettysburg Spring Co.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:35 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p. m.	*9:15 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*3:30 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:00 p. m.	*7:35 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. *Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p. m.	*7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	*8:15 p. m.	*7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	*8:15 p. m.	*7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Daily. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:30 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	†3:15 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	†4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	†7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.	†7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	†6:15 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:20 p. m.	*6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.	*1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 168 Washington-st. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	*5:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Mail	*4:55 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. †Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings now on file in the office of Messrs. Cochrane & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	5,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed: "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals, and in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are founded at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 3 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber goods always on hand.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 112 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

On Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Remedies. Reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Boston Letter—The Munn & Scott Case: The Senior Member of the Firm on the Witness Stand—The Southwest: Texas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory—Wisconsin Election Returns—General News Items.
THIRD PAGE—Railroad Matters: Improvements Made and Contemplated by the Michigan Central Railroad Company—The Law Courts—"Corners"—Illinois State Horticultural Society: Sixteenth Annual Meeting—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Warehouse Business; The Price of Corn; The Claims Against Mexico; The Russian Crisis; The French Assembly; Current News Items—Political.
FIFTH PAGE—Council Proceedings—Markets by Telegraph—Miscellaneous Local News—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—Marine Intelligence—Roulette: The Last of the Game at Baden-Baden—Personal Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—European News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Jane Eyre."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Allen-Mae Combination, supported by Aiken's Company. "Rip Van Winkle."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Thompson. "Sea of Ice."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Morlacchi Ballet and Dramatic Combination. "French Spy."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Blanche Selwyn. "Divorce" and "Jack the Giant Killer."

THE ADELAIDE PHILLIPS TROUPE.—Evening concert at Union Park Congregational Church.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, November 26, 1872.

Last Friday, the English flag disappeared from the Island of San Juan, which, in compliance with the decision of Emperor William, England abandons to the United States.

Minister Washburne stated last evening, in his speech at the dinner given him by citizens of Chicago, that he was not a candidate for the United States Senate.

Professor Tyndall's proposal to put the efficacy of prayer for merely material blessings, like recovery from illness, to a practical test, is pronounced impious and atheistical by a meeting of Methodist preachers in New York.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that where property was insured against fire for five years, and the first year's premium was paid in cash, and notes given for the remainder payable at intervals, and the insurance company becomes insolvent, the consideration for the note fails, and nothing can be recovered thereon.

A bill has been offered in the Massachusetts Legislature, now sitting in extra session, to authorize Boston to borrow on its bonds, and to loan again to sufferers by the fire, $20,000,000. Even if this measure passes both Houses of the Legislature, it will not become law unless it be ratified by the two branches of the City Council.

Yesterday, the citizens of Clinton, Iowa, celebrated the completion of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, which opens a new route between Chicago and Dubuque, by the way of Clinton. New channels for the movement to this market of the produce of that region are afforded by this road, which may also cause a reduction in freights.

In New York, a careful examination of the criminal records shows that three years imprisonment in the State Prison is the average punishment for killing a man. One hundred and thirty-five cases of homicide have occurred in that city since Jan. 1, 1870; 61 of the participants have been brought to trial, 44 were convicted, and 2 have been executed.

In the great case of the United States against Weld & Co., who were charged with having defrauded the revenue at the Boston Custom House to the amount of $1,400,000, a compromise has been made by the payment, by Weld & Co., of $400,000 to the Treasury Department. A similar suit against them in New York has been settled by the payment of $120,000.

Miss Emily Faithfull will leave Chicago, in a few days, on her way to Milwaukee. Among other projects with which her active philanthropy seeks to ameliorate the condition of her countrywomen is that of a higher and better education. She is particularly desirous of studying the success of, and experiments in, the coeducation of the sexes, and will for that purpose visit the University of Michigan, which admits women to its Medical Department; Cornell University, Oberlin College, and other institutions.

Thiers is told by the Committee appointed to answer his message that it needs no reply, as he is only the delegate of the Assembly. The appointment of a Select Committee of Fifteen is suggested for the preparation of a bill to give France a responsible Ministry, but no other solution is offered of constitutional questions. A minority report will be presented more favorable to the President. If Thiers tenders his resignation, the Right is ready to accept it, and make Changarnier Dictator.

The Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company submitted to the Common Council, last evening, a proposal to furnish the city with gas at a price which will yield them 10 per cent net profit on the value of their capital stock and property. They offer to sell the city the gas works, mains, pipes, etc., for a sum to be fixed by persons competent to determine the value of the property. Alderman Holden stated that he understood the South Side Gas Company would make a similar proposal. In order that the matter might have the careful consideration its importance demands, it was referred to the new Council.

Secretary Robeson represents our navy to be in a sad state. When the United States Consul General at Havana, last year, telegraphed for an American naval force, in view of possible trouble with Spain, only five ships could be found fit to go, although Spain had twenty-three powerful vessels in Cuban waters. The navy yards are filled with vessels and materials which are worthless. On some of these ships, as the Pensacola, more has been spent in repairs than they originally cost. Only ten of the fifty iron-clads can be used; and the twenty light-draft monitors, built at a cost of $16,000,000, have never been in service.

In the case of Rafferty, the Supreme Court of Illinois unanimously agreed that the Court below erred in not granting a change of venue. The opinion of the Court is published, and in it the Court state that, previous to the year 1861 the statute was peremptory that, upon application by a prisoner for a change of venue, it should be granted. In 1861, the Legislature, by way of correcting the abuse which had grown up under this law, undertook to confer upon the Court to whom the application was made the "power to grant or deny the same." By an express exception, this amendatory law was not made applicable to cases where the prisoner was charged with a capital crime, thus leaving to a person charged with murder the privilege of a change of venue as a matter of right. The Supreme Court could do no less than reverse the decision below.

Jay Gould says, under oath, that the facts, on which the order was granted for his arrest, were distorted by the wilful suppression of other facts, such as, that the Directors of the Erie Railway had given him a release for the sums he is accused of having embezzled. He states that the information on which President Watson applied for his arrest was furnished by Henry N. Smith, who sought, in this way, to produce a panic in the market, and break down the price of Northwestern stock which he was carrying upward. On the other hand, President Watson asserts that his charges against Gould are based upon a laborious investigation, which he made in person, of Gould's own books. These show him to have robbed the Erie Railroad of $9,726,541, which the present Board "mean to recover to the last cent."

Conflicting reports were received yesterday from various sources, touching Mr. Greeley's health, some of which asserted his insanity and removal to an asylum. The real facts in the case are furnished by his own paper, and may, therefore, be taken as authentic. From the *Tribune's* statement it appears that he has been seriously unwell since his wife's death, owing to nervous prostration, brought on by loss of sleep and rest during the last month of Mrs. Greeley's illness. The same paper affords assurance, however, that, with his strong constitution and natural vigor, there is every prospect that he will be speedily restored to his usual health, and resume his journalistic duties. The wish will be a universal one that this favorable result may ensue, and that he may not long be absent from the post he has filled on the New York *Tribune* so long and so ably.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and most of them were lower. Mess pork was 25c lower for future delivery, closing at $13.00@13.25 cash; $12.25 seller December, and $12.50 seller March. Lard was weak, closing at 7¼c cash; 7⅛@7⅜c seller December, and 7⅝c seller March. Meats were easier, at 4⅝c for part salted shoulders; 6⅛c for do short ribs, and 6⅝@6¾c for short clear. Sweet-pickled hams steady at 9¾@10⅛c. Highwines were moderately active, but ½c lower, at 88½c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, and firm at 11¼c for corn, and 12¼@12½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was dull and somewhat lower, closing dull at $1.09½ cash, $1.08⅝ seller December, and $1.09½ seller January. Corn was dull, and ⅝@½c lower, closing at 31¼c cash, and 31½c seller November. Oats were quiet, but a shade firmer, at 23⅜c for car lots, or seller December. Rye was quiet, and ½c higher, at 56c. Barley was a shade firmer, closing at 63c for No. 2, and 51c for No. 3. There was a good demand for hogs, but prices were irregular and lower, the decline averaging about 15c per 100 lbs. Sales were effected at $4.00@4.35. The cattle trade was dull, and prices favored buyers. Sheep remain quiet.

A New York Court, in the case of the widow of Avery D. Putnam against the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, decides that the conductor and driver of the car were bound to protect her husband against being killed by Foster. In other words, every common carrier of passengers is bound to protect one passenger against all such assaults by another passenger as it is in the power of the employes of the carrier present at the time to prevent. The principle applies equally to railroad companies, steamers, sailing vessels, stages, and all other carriers of passengers. In the case of Putnam, the murder was committed by the use of a carhook, which Foster took from the front platform. Had the conductor and driver promptly interfered, the murder would have been prevented. This fact was established on the trial of Foster for the murder, and, in the widow's suit against the Railroad Company, the jury rendered a verdict, without hesitation, for the five thousand dollars damages claimed. Railroad officers everywhere will hereafter understand that among the other qualifications required by their employes is the prompt and manly courage which will cause them to protect all passengers against insult, as well as violence, from their brutal or intoxicated fellow-passengers.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in his report, recommends the repeal of the usury provisions of the National Banking laws. He expresses the opinion that such laws are no longer justifiable. The present law allows National Banks to charge interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that, where, by State laws, there is a different limit placed on interest to be charged by State banks, this special rate may be collected by National Banks in that State. In the absence of any State law fixing a rate of interest, the banks are limited to 7 per cent. The taking, receiving, or charging any rate of interest greater than is thus allowed amounts to a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note or bill carries with it. Persons paying illegal interest may recover, in an action of debt, thrice the amount of the interest thus paid.

There being no uniformity in the rates of interest prescribed by State laws, there is a diversity of rates charged by the banks in the several States. It does not seem possible to obtain this uniformity in State Legislature. What is lawful interest in one State, is usury in another State; what it is lawful to demand in one State, if collected in another State, forfeits double the amount. That the usury laws of the several States ought to be abolished is unquestionably true; but whether it is good policy for Congress to establish an unlimited rate to be charged by one class of corporations and on one class of contracts, while another and fixed rate of interest is prescribed by State laws for all other contracts, is a question requiring careful and prudent action.

THE WAREHOUSE BUSINESS.

The disclosures in the matter of the warehouse business are getting quite interesting. Yesterday, Mr. Ira Y. Munn was again before the Register in Bankruptcy, and his testimony will be read with interest. He gives the history of the contracts with the Northwestern Railway Company, beginning in 1862, and renewed on a larger basis in 1866. The date of the combination of elevators begins about that time. It included four warehouses on the North Side, and three on the West Side; embracing all the warehouses save those of Messrs. Buckingham, or the Illinois Central, and those of Flint & Thompson, or the Rock Island, and the warehouses of Vincent, Nelson & Co., and the Illinois River, the two latter of which were subsequently purchased.

According to Mr. Munn, the West Side elevators were managed by Munn & Scott, and the North Side elevators by the Wheelers and others; that the whole property was divided into 400 shares, of which the Wheeler, Munger, and Armour houses represented 150 shares; Munn & Scott's, 125 shares, and the City and Union Elevators 125. These several establishments, though managed separately, were run in a common interest, and the profits were divided according to the respective interests of the several owners. Mr. Munn gives the names and shares of the respective owners, and in the list will be recognized the names of Messrs. G. L. Dunlap and Perry H. Smith, who, in 1866, and for many years before, were conspicuous in the management of the Northwestern Railway. How profitable was the business may be understood from Mr. Munn's statement that their dividends were made annually, his share averaging $100,000 a year for several years. The losses of his firm occurred outside the warehouse business.

Mr. Munn refused peremptorily to answer questions as to whether and how grain received into his warehouses was delivered or got out without the surrender of the receipts; and also refused to answer questions as to the consideration of his deed of transfer to George Armour; or whether it was understood that Armour was to take up his grain paper, or whether, in fact, it was taken up by the other partners in the warehouse combination. The counsel for the creditors gave notice of their intention to apply to the Court for an order compelling him to answer these questions.

THE PRICE OF IRON.

The Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the United States Treasury makes report that, in consequence of the great increase in the cost of iron, the plan of building the six new revenue cutters of that material will be abandoned, and they will be built of wood. Though confessing that the iron is superior for this particular service, there is urgent need of these vessels, and the present price of iron renders it impracticable to build them for the sum authorized by Congress. The reasons for the great advance in the price of iron in Europe do not prevail in this country except to a small extent, though the prices of all American iron have been advanced in a corresponding degree. The present advance in the price of European iron exceeds the heavy duty levied for the protection of the American manufacturers, so that the protection now is double what it was a year ago. All need of protection, therefore, is removed. We can make iron in the United States and sell it for less than it is now sold for in England. The continuance of the duty on iron, under these circumstances, is an act of oppression. There is not enough iron made in the United States to meet the demand. Importation is a necessity, and the duty of $25 to $40 per ton in gold has not even the poor pretext of protection to justify it. That duty might be repealed without the slighest injury to American manufactures, and at the same time afford a direct relief to the mass of manufacturers to whom iron is a raw material. The wooden ship building has been taxed out of existence, and to continue this duty on iron is to put an end to the building of iron ships, and to reduce the consumption of all other fabrics of which iron is an essential part.

THE PRUSSIAN CRISIS.

It is a rather remarkable coincidence that the two great powers of Europe, France and Germany, which but a short time since were at war with each other, are now struggling with grave political questions, which have brought about a crisis in each Government. The French crisis, which has already been explained in our columns, grows out of the plots and conflicts between radical and conservative Republicans, which are aided and abetted by the Monarchists, as they deem most conducive to their interests. The crisis in Germany turns upon the reform of provincial administration, and has already arrayed the Government, including the Emperor and his Chancellor, against the Peers, or Upper House, and the nobility. The question was first introduced, in 1862, by the Liberal Ministry of Count Schwerin, at which time an attempt was made to alter the existing systems of government in the six provinces of Prussia. The scheme made no progress, however, until 1869, when a new project was introduced by Count Eulenberg, but the war of 1870 delayed action, and it was not until the fall of 1871 that the second bill was brought in. After long and tedious discussions, a compromise was effected between the Government and the Lower House, and the bill was carried by 256 votes to 61. The compromise abolished the hereditary Magistracy, allowed cities to elect Mayors and Aldermen, deprived land-owners of their control over the police, and established a new administration appointed by the Governor of the provinces. The Provincial Assembly appointed by the King was retained, but a Committee of six was appointed, to hold office for six years, who prepared measures for the Assembly to act upon. The bill went to the Upper House and was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The Government had confidently expected that the Peers would pass it, and thus a complete breach has been made between the Conservatives and the Crown, and the Emperor and Chancellor find themselves arrayed against the nobility. The temper of each is at its maximum height. The Peers have become enraged at the threats which have been hurled at them, and the Emperor and Bismarck are enraged at meeting with opposition from those upon whom they had depended for assistance in carrying out the projects having reference to the centralization of power in the new Empire. The Peers have opposed the bill because it was a direct blow at their interests, and stripped them of the influence and power which they have hitherto wielded, by overthrowing provincial independence, and taking away from the provinces the aristocratic leadership in their governments, which has hitherto been in the hands of the Peers. On the other hand, the Government favored it, because it was necessary to the strength and success of the Empire that the provinces should be stripped of their independence, and brought more completely under the rule of the Empire. Universal military service is the foundation upon which the German Empire rests, and the results of its rigorous enforcement are already visible in the rapid increase of emigration from the German towns and cities. But it cannot be made absolute until all the provinces are brought under the immediate rule of the Empire, and until the people of those provinces feel that they have a direct interest in the preservation of the Empire,—a feeling which they could not have if they possessed an independent form of government to which they were first responsible. The bill was shrewdly drawn. While really consolidating and strengthening the Empire, it threw a sop to the people, as it ostensibly secured them more rights, a more direct interest in their provincial and municipal governments, and involved a bitter conflict with the nobility, although this was not the intention of the Government in the outset. The conflict, however, is none the less welcome to the people, and it is not impossible that it may enure to the advantage of popular liberty, as such conflicts have done before.

What will be the outcome of this conflict it is difficult to foresee. The Government demands that the bill shall be passed, and the Peers refuse to pass it. All other legislation, however necessary, has been placed in abeyance to this bill, and the fight has evidently got to be fought out, although, if the Peers maintain their present position without yielding, there would seem to be no resource left except to cut the knot by abolishing the Chamber, and creating a new one which shall be more in accordance with the sentiment of the Government. That this may yet be the solution of the difficulty is rendered possible by the fact that the Government organs are urging this course. Meanwhile, it is rather significant that while the Franco-German war has given France a Republican form of government, it has given Germany an Empire; and while M. Thiers is struggling to make the Republic perpetual by conservative measures, Bismarck is struggling to make the Empire perpetual by alliance with the Radicals; and that, while M. Thiers is devising means to enlarge the popular liberties, Bismarck is striving to curtail them by the establishment of an Empire based upon compulsory military service, and an abolition of what we should call in this country States' Rights.

THE CLAIM AGAINST MEXICO.

The Commission sent down to the Mexican-Texan border, to investigate the complaints made of alleged outrages by Mexicans on American citizens, has made a partial report. The Commission confined its examination to the territory on the Rio Grande River, for a distance of 500 miles from its mouth. They estimate that the damages to property sustained by Americans living within that district amounts to $30,000,000. The Commission say that, had they been able to continue their investigations further along the line, and up to El Paso, the total damage would be found not less than $100,000,000. Our whole claim against England for damages caused by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers did not reach $16,000,000. For the recovery of this sum, there were thousands who insisted upon a war with England. But the claims by our countrymen of Texas is six times as great as the Alabama claims, and how are they ever to be paid? There is a Commission now in session for hearing claims of American citizens against Mexico, and it amounts to nothing. That unfortunate Republic cannot pay these damages, and when this additional claim for $100,000,000 is made, all thought of recovering it will be visionary. It looks, however, as if this monster claim is part of the general plan to get up some pretext for an invasion of Mexico, and the occupation of her territory by our military forces. Such a measure as that will inevitably produce war, and to a war with Mexico, once begun, there can be but one result, and that is the spoliation of the Republic by the forcible annexation of so much of the territory as our rulers may decide upon taking. Once determined upon a war of conquest, pretexts will be easily found, and the only way to arrest that determination is a vigorous declaration of hostile public opinion. The country is not in a condition, financially, to raise new armies to go forth to conquer foreign territory which we do not want.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

According to the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, there are six distinct factions in the French Assembly. This division does not include those of the *Deputes* who do not sympathize with any one of these parties, for six factions are not sufficient to cover all the diversities of political sentiment that prevail in France at the present time. Neither the Communists nor the Imperialists have any distinct recognition in the composition of the present Assembly. The guillotine and penal colonies have provided for the first, and flight or exile has offered an exit for the last. It is not to be supposed, however, that their partisans have all disappeared; they are simply suppressed for the time being, and it is safe to assume that they would come to the surface and take sides upon the slightest provocation. As it would be difficult to make any classification of more than six factions in any one House at one time, and impossible for the man who should do it to retain his senses, it is probably just as well that the *Herald* correspondent went no further.

The Extreme Left of the Assembly is composed of the fiercest Radicals—the nearest approach that is tolerated to the Terrorists of old Revolutionary days and the Communists of modern times. The leaders are Gambetta and Louis Blanc. The latter does the thinking and the former the splurge; Gambetta orates and Blanc philosophizes. Gambetta is the bolder and more brilliant. Louis Blanc is more cautious and conciliatory, because he has suffered the penalties of youthful enthusiasm. The Left proper is composed of Moderate Republicans, who stay away from the meetings of the Republican Union, who have some sensible conception of the possible Republican form of Government, and who are greater in numbers than any other one of the factions. The political character of the Left is well indicated in the leadership of Grevy, who was about the only man upon whom the majority could agree to preside over the first Assembly, and who was so reasonable that he was re-elected for the present session. The Left Centre is a nearer approach to the French idea of Conservatism, or strong government, whose notion of government is rather that of a Protectorate than of a Republic. They are led by Chanzy, one of the few Generals in the Franco-Prussian war who did not cause himself to be written down an ass; and they represent Thiers' later preferences since deserting the Monarchical party for a *quasi* Republic. The Right Centre opens the way to the Monarchists, who differ from their neighbors in their devotion to the younger, or Orleans, branch of the Bourbon family, the chief living representative being found in the person of the Comte de Paris. The Moderate Right, which is larger in numbers than any other faction except the Moderate Left, is simply devoted to Monarchy without any expressed preferences. It consists of men like old General Changarnier, who, the other day, wanted to censure President Thiers for having failed to censure Gambetta. The Extreme Right is composed of men whose party title of Bourbons has become the sonbriquet for all that is extravagantly obstinate and uncompromising in the world. They are the true Legitimists, still swearing allegiance to the elder branch of the Bourbon family, represented by Comte de Chambord, who signs himself Henry V., as his partisans call him. If there could be a square division of the French Assembly into Right and Left, the latter (Republicans) would have a large majority over the former (Monarchists), in the proportion of 370 to 280. There is no prospect of this, however, as there are almost as many differences between the Extreme Left and Left Centre as there are between the former and the Extreme Right. It is also probable that many of the Imperialists are now acting with the Republican Left, in their fiercer opposition to the re-establishment of Monarchy. The rock upon which the French Assembly is most likely to split into two pieces is not the proclamation of a Republic nor that of a Monarchy, nor the resignation of Thiers, but upon the movement to limit the right of suffrage in France, which first declared itself openly, and is now feeling its way by an effort to deprive the soldiers of the ballot. This would practically disfranchise all Frenchmen up to the age of 25 years.

No one will be surprised at the constantly threatened crisis in France who will stop a moment to consider the inevitable jumble that must follow a division of the National Legislature into six factions. Suppose the Senate and House of our own Congress were merged into one body, with Nye and Pomeroy representing the wit and sentiment of one faction; Morton and Brownlow, the force and religion of another; Schurz and Trumbull, the philosophy and law of a third; Butler and Bingham, the beauty and brilliancy of a fourth; Cox and J. Proctor Knott, the pith and pungency of a fifth; and Blaine and Dawes, the conservatism and statistics of a sixth,—with intermediate doctrinaires and partisans,—what would become of the great questions of public policy? Fortunately, or unfortunately, the organization of our Congress is rendered essentially practical, and there is always something to crystalize it into direct partisanship and opposition. If the French Assembly had been of a like nature, however, it is quite possible that President Thiers would have been saved the trouble of resigning before this; as it is, there is no danger that any of the diverse elements can be concentrated into a majority against him. The only direct divisions that seem to be possible in France are the Government against the People, or the Army against the Assembly.

DUBUQUE.

A large party of excursionists from our sister city, Dubuque, will arrive here, this morning, to pass the day with us, the event in celebration of the newly-opened road to Clinton. We rejoice with them in the new connection. In 1837, Chicago set out to reach Galena and Dubuque, and made a spirited attempt in that direction, and, ten years ago, the posts set by E. K. Hubbard and his associates, who essayed to build the road on the top of these posts, had not all disappeared from the West Division. The Galena line, built ten years later, was known among younger corporations as the Old Galena, but was always a *misnomer*, for it only ran to Freeport, intersecting the Illinois Central at that point. Dubuque is a live and beautiful city, and the best proof is that the building improvements of the past season aggregate over $1,000,000. Dubuque long ago became dissatisfied with the railroad maps, and set at work to mend them. She has done so with magnificent pluck, and a capital that has astonished her neighbors. Some of our Western communities have run railroad building into the ground, but Dubuque is not to be scared in that way, for that is, after all, her way of doing it. She strikes a new lead mine and gets a fresh start. She has sent new life through Northern Iowa, and shown the interior counties that a few earnest men in a city like Dubuque need have no narrow bounds to their enterprise.

POLITICAL.

The Commission created under an act of the New York Legislature, at its last session, to propose to the Legislature, at its next session, amendments to the Constitution, is as follows:

Dist.	Liberals.	Republicans.
1.	John D. Van Buren,	George Opdyke,
	Augustus Schell,	John J. Townsend.
2.	Erastus Brooks,	Odle Close,
	John J. Armstrong.	Benj. D. Silliman.
3.	William Cassidy,	Robert H. Pruyn,
	George C. Burdett,	Cornelius L. Tracy.
4.	Artemus B. Waldo,	James M. Dudley,
	Samuel W. Jackson,	Edward W. Foster.
5.	Daniel Pratt,	Ralph McIntosh,
	Francis Kernan,	Elias W. Leavenworth.
6.	Lucius Robinson,	Orlow W. Chapman,
	John F. Hubbard, Jr.,	Jonas W. Preston,
7.	George B. Bradley,	Horace B. Howland,
	Van Rensselaer Richmond,	David Rumsey.
8.	Cyrus E. Davis,	Sherman S. Rogers,
	Lorenzo Morris,	Benjamin Pringle.

—Greeley run some thousands ahead of Kernan, for Governor, in New York City and Brooklyn, but Kernan beat him some thousands in the aggregate of the State.

—In Kentucky, Grant carries the Third, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts, but not one of his candidates for Congress is elected.

—The bill in the Indiana Legislature re-districting the State for thirteen Congressmen, is based on majorities for Hendricks, at the last election, in six districts, and for Baker in seven.

—Miss Sojourner Truth, aged 99, was denied the ballot, at Battle Creek, Mich., but Miss N. C. Stewart, aged 18, was permitted to vote for herself, for Congress, at Gadsden, Ala.

—The Providence *Press* calls upon members of Congress to purge themselves of the Credit Mobilier scandal, by promptly ordering an investigation which shall eventuate in expelling Oakes Ames.

—The San Francisco *Republican* (loyal) gives the loyal Governor Booth a reminder that—

> If his position as Governor required his presence at the examination of the dishonest wharfingers it certainly gave him authority to do something more than to sit and pick his teeth or pare his finger nails. It does not strike us as adding to Mr. Booth's dignity as Governor that frauds so glaring and extensive as there is reason to believe have been perpetrated by somebody connected with the Harbor Commissioners' office, can come under his immediate notice without his making an effort to bring the guilty parties to justice.

—The Tennessee Legislature will meet in Nashville the first Monday in January, 1873.

—General Gilbert J. Wright, Liberal, of Georgia, announces that he will claim the seat in Congress for which Whitely, Republican, is about to receive a certificate.

—The venerable ex-Senator Truman Smith, of Connecticut, writes to Brownlow to second the motion that Horace Maynard be made Speaker in the next Congress.

—William Gaston, Liberal-Democrat, who was elected Mayor of Boston, last December, by 3,607 majority, is a candidate for re-election.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Hon. C. H. Reeve, of Plymouth, Ind., is at the Briggs.

General John E. Smith, U. S. A. is at Burke's Hotel.

Dan. Newhall, of Milwaukee, was at the Gardner House yesterday.

Hon. William H. Merrit, of Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday rested at the Briggs.

Hon. John Bruce Ogilvy and Hon. Donald Bruce Ogilvy, of Scotland, registered at the Sherman yesterday.

Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, wife of Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, was at the Tremont yesterday.

The Union Bible reading at the First Congregational Church this evening, promises to be one of unusual interest. The subject will be, "What Christ Has Done for Us."

If, as the Scripture says, "the ox knoweth his owner," he must be ashamed of him if he forces him to work on our pavements without shoes.

The streets were as lively yesterday as if the epizoot had never been heard of. Some of the fat, prancing horses had a waggish look as if they had been playing it, to get a vacation.

Do not some of our bridge-tenders open the bridges a little too early? It is wise to take time, but it is unkind to take too much when the teams kept waiting are just out from the epizoot.

It is reported that the West Side omnibus companies are negotiating with the West Division Railway Company for the use of their barn this winter, the latter corporation not using it.

The Board of Trade Directors held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The case of Munn & Scott, which was to have been considered, had not been reached up to 5:30.

J. H. Foster, Lake Superior; J. J. Dunbar, Buffalo; William Rigg, Australia; William K. Dietrich, San Francisco; J. F. Calway, Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Kennett, St. Louis, are at the Gardner.

The dramatic class of the Chicago Christian Union, will meet Mrs. Anna Cowell, the instructor this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, at the West Side rooms, No. 205 West Madison street.

A local play is now in preparation, which will shortly be represented at McVicker's. It is entitled "Satan's Webb, or the West Siders in the Toils." Mac will take the part of the Superintendent.

Elihu Burritt, the distinguished scholar, has not left the city, as was reported in Sunday's TRIBUNE, but is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Prof. Sawyer, at No. 200 Colfax avenue, where his friends will find him till after Thanksgiving.

Yesterday, at the Briggs, there were the following: Wm. McDermott and family, Cleveland, J. F. Barnard, Milwaukee; Wm. Roworth and party, Denver; H. C. Boyd, New York; Chas. Chamberlin, Cheyenne.

Rev. H. F. Campbell, pastor of the Third Universalist Society, having returned from his tour, a reception will be given him by his friends, to-night, at the residence of S. A. Briggs, corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

We have received a collection of combination stereoscopic views of New Chicago from Messrs. Lovejoy & Foster, No. 335 West Madison street. These views are very accurate and clear, and reflect much credit upon the artists.

A. B. Semple, Louisville; J. E. Lott, West Point; F. D. Canman, St. Louis; M. L. Stevenson, Helena, Ark.; D. M. Kelley, Wis.; A. E. Elmore, Ft. Huron; G. Onemet, Montreal, were all the Sherman yesterday.

The following were enjoying European hospitality at Burke's yesterday: I. Holdsworth, Torono, Ont.; G. B. Smith, Lincoln, Neb.; H. M. Sabey, Mugak; Henry Sabin, Boston; H. Strout, Brooklyn; Geo. Morrison, Scotland.

They are busy laying the double track for the City Railway in Clark street at the Court House Square. There is a double track in Madison street, but no cars on it. Has not this portion of the West Side line played dummy long enough?

The register of Anderson's European Hotel contained the following names, yesterday: F. S. Oakley, New York; J. S. Brewer, Knoxville; Geo. W. King, Monson, Mass.; D. C. Thatcher and wife, St. Louis; C. W. Seaver, Fond du Lac; Thos. D. Harlan, Boston; John J. Smith, Oswego, N. Y.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont, yesterday: C. Harris, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; David P. Kimball, Boston; J. F. Hill, Milwaukee; C. R. Griggs, Wilmington, Del.; M. Phillips, Sacramento; E. W. Winter, Marquette; C. W. Steon, Nashville.

Six West Side street car conductors yesterday called at the County Agent's office, and applied to be sent to the Alms House. They had pawned watches, badges, and punches, and were utterly destitute. Their request was granted. Two other conductors were discovered in a dying condition on the prairie. They had been starved to death.

It will be received with very general satisfaction, the fact that arrangements have been made with the brilliant lecturer, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, to appear before Chicago audiences at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on the 12th, and the Third Presbyterian Church on the 13th, of December.

The alarm from Box 367 shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of fire in the one-story frame building No. 457 Mitchell street, owned, and used as a barn, by John Hess. It was damaged to the extent of about $50; no insurance. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a lighted kerosene lamp.

The West Division Railway Company was yesterday arrested by a zealous policeman, on the ground that it was a vagrant corporation, with no visible means of support, which he had seen loafing for some time in front of saloons on Madison and Randolph streets. The trial comes off this morning, before Justice Scully.

The Dubuque excursion party, including the Mayor and Common Council of that city, were to arrive in Chicago, over the Northwestern Railroad, this morning, at half-past 6 o'clock. Chicago has resolved to greet them with "buses," and, accordingly, Mr. Frank Parmelee was yesterday evening requested to meet them with twenty-five. They will be the guests of the city to-day, and depart for their homes this evening.

It appears that the Superintendent of the West Side street railway has recently bent his stubborn knees in prayer, has put on the yoke of his Lord, and brought to perceive that he is indeed as a worm. Owing to religious scruples he declines to run his cars on Sundays, prayer-meeting days, or Christmas, or at night, since it would accommodate the theatres, which he considers to be dens of Satan.

Captain S. H. Hyman has received a very superior large-sized photograph of Boston after the fire. It is intended as a companion-picture to his photograph of Chicago after the fire, and the two are valuable historical pictures. The Captain sent his photographer to Boston, immediately after the fire, and his enterprise will doubtless be rewarded by a large sale of the picture.

It is evident that the West Side is to permanently gain very large trade advantages as the result of the changes by the fire. Though the leading houses are coming back to old quarters in the burnt district, many elegant and large retail establishments, branch houses, as well as separate concerns, will not be tempted away from snug business won among the compact and prosperous residence neighborhoods over the river.

The officers of the West Side Railway Company were, yesterday, observed to be in conference with two or three prominent peanut venders, and the rumor has gained currency that a sale of the franchises of the road has been made to these enterprising merchants, who will run double ox-teams, tandem, until the horses belonging to the Company can be persuaded that they are convalescent.

Colonel John T. McKinnon, of this city, recently sold the following brood mares to Mr. W. Alexander, of Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky: Magenta, bay, foaled in 1857, by imported Yorkshire, out of Miriam, by imported Glencoe; Queen Victoria, chestnut, foaled 1866, by Lexington, out of Magenta; Sympathy, bay, foaled in 1858, by imported Sythian, out of Prunella, by imported Glencoe; Acrobat, bay, foaled in 1868, by Asteroid, out of Edina, by imported Knight of St. George.

Late pedestrian on Twelfth street last night with head full of highway robbery, runs full tilt against pedestrian going at full speed the other way. Collision, dissolving view, both parties down, one cries "watch," the other crams his watch in his boot-leg. Policeman rushes round corner. Parties come to mutual understanding. Local column loses an item. Parties have not yet agreed which was the most frightened. Moral, keep an eye out in after dark locomotion. Better do as steamers do, show a green light than none at all.

The North Division, considering the season, manifests great continued activity in building, and many substantial and elegant tenements are receiving their finishing touches. It is evident that the close of another season will more than restore the old favor of the North Side as a residence quarter, especially in the new residence streets now being assured of choice development in the vicinity of the lake shore and the great Lake Shore Drive. In no part of the city building has the transformation secured been more complete and wonderful.

On Thursday morning last a young girl named Mary Cope was shot in the abdomen, owing to the accidental discharge of a revolver in the pocket of John H. McQueeney, a boarder at No. 1006 State street. She died from the wound on Sunday night. Yesterday an inquest was held, and a *post mortem* examination of the remains made by Dr. F. M. Wilder. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated McQueeney from blame.

The lectureships in the spring course of Rush Medical College are to be filled by physicians selected by the Faculty, after competition by *Concours*. Physicians desiring eligibility to these positions are invited to send their names with the name of colleges of which they are graduates, and date of graduation, together with the subject they desire to teach, to Dr. J. H. Etheridge, Assistant Secretary Rush College Faculty, No. 603 Michigan avenue. Candidates are allowed one week to prepare a lecture upon some chosen topic, and 30 minutes to deliver it before the Faculty in a public meeting, and are then expected to defend it. Individual notices will be sent to applicants, announcing time and place of first interview with the Faculty hereafter.

Yesterday evening lights were seen in the W. D. R. W. Co.'s barn, and people in the vicinity began to hope the authorities were going to run a night car. Investigation showed, however, that the Amalgamated Societies for the Suppression of Profanity Among Drivers and the Development of Politeness Among Conductors were holding a religious meeting, the Superintendent presiding. The affair was a very pleasing one, until the Superintendent detected some of the members chewing the company's hay to assuage the pangs of hunger, and cursed them therefor, and declared the meeting adjourned.

It is the intention of Mr. State's Attorney Reed, when the next Grand Jury meets, to present the West Side Railway Company as an incentive to crime. Respectable men, while walking home at night, are knocked down and robbed. If the cars were running, the ruffians would be baffled. Drunken men are also unable to get home, and lie around in the gutters, to the prejudice of good order and civil discipline. This makes amends for many of Mr. Reed's shortcomings.

Several Baptist ministers who were out courting the other evening, and had to walk home, several miles, since no cars were running, called yesterday on the President of the West Division Railroad Company, Mr. Bradley, and, very much to his surprise, flopped down on their threadbare knees and began to beg that his heart might be moved to run his cars at night. Mr. Bradley plaintively observed that he had been President of a railroad company, but he believed it was extinct. He believed Mr. Webb had a second-hand velocipede, which he would sell them at a reduced rate. Thereupon they besought him to lend them the money. Whereupon, being very much perplexed, he casually upset an inkstand upon the head of one of them, and withdrew.

Yesterday the women keeping boarding-houses near Western avenue called, in a body, upon the Superintendent of the West Division Railway Company, and stated their grievances to him. Their boarders are all conductors and drivers. During the recent complete suspension of business on the road their boarders got no pay, but they trusted them, hoping the men would catch up. But, since the boys are getting only 50 cents a day, the landladies do not see how they ever can catch up with their board. So they informed Mr. Webb that if he did not increase those wages they intended to put him through. Mr. Webb replied that he would make the matter a subject of prayer. The ladies stated that it was not a question of prayer, but of bread and butter, and that if those men did not get full wages this week they would get into his hair. Mr. Webb replied he would make it a subject for prayer.

Holiday Presents.

Mr. E. L. Brand, the popular photographer, makes a speciality of porcelain pictures, and his work is conceded to be equal to that of any other artist in the country. His studio is crowded every day, and persons who intend to have their photographs taken to be used as holiday presents should give their orders at once that they may secure them in time. Pictures of deceased relatives or friends are copied and enlarged by Mr. Brand. Considerable time and great care are required to do the copying properly, and hence those who have such pictures, and desire to retain a counterpart of the departed, will realize the necessity of avoiding delay.

The Way to Save Money and Health.

The hot weather is a sore trial to the wives and mothers who have a family to sew for and no sewing machine to do it with. There is no excuse, however poor, remaining long without a sewing machine, while the Improved Wilson is for sale so cheap, and on such easy terms. Let it be clearly understood that the Wilson is in every respect a first-class machine, but being made by a company not in the great "Ring," it is sold at a fair price, which every one who needs a machine can afford to pay. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Moor's Express.

I have this day withdrawn my half interest from Brink's City Express, and shall hereafter send teams to each of the city divisions three times a day as heretofore, and at the same old prices; Hyde Park, Englewood and Stock Yards, once each day. I have the exclusive delivery of the A. M. U. Express goods. Shall be glad to see my old friends at my office, in the new Garrett Block, No. 7 Market street. ORRO MOOR, Proprietor.

To the Ladies.

Our Barnsley bleached table linen at $1; others ask $2 for goods no better; table linen at 50 cents, worth $1; 100 Marseilles counterpanes at $3.75, used to import $6; now opening, a beautiful line of cloaks, sacques, Paisley and woollen long shawls. Also, will open this week over 1,000 cases assorted winter dry goods. Buyers who care to save their money, will do well to examine our stock and prices. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, Nos. 118 to 124 State street, near Madison.

For Family Use.

Meats of all descriptions are made much more palatable by the use of the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, which is not fiery like many foreign sauces, but has more body of the choicest ingredients than they have. Those who have once used it will have no other. Sold by all A 1 grocers.

Mr. Goldbeck.

The sale of shares, at $100 each, which secure to the pupil ten terms of lessons in voice, piano, organ, etc. (at half price) at the Conservatory of Music, will continue but five days longer closing on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 6 p. m. After that date they will advance to $125 each. Call at No. 938 Indiana avenue, at the Chicago Conservatory of Music. Robert Goldbeck, Director.

Elkins' Art Sale.

The character of the paintings and studies collected by our talented landscape painter, H. A. Elkins, now on free exhibition and to be sold unreservedly to-morrow afternoon and evening, at Noble's, is such as to attract the true lovers of art. They consist of choice souvenirs of noted artists and bright sketches of beautiful views of nature.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—Florence, Italy, was recently visited by a plague of butterflies, an incident of rare occurrence. The insects came after night, and in such swarms that the street lamps gave little light. Fires were started in the streets by the police and citizens, in which the butterflies burnt their wings, so that a half hour afterwards the streets were covered with a layer of the little pests an inch thick. They were of a whitish color, and the streets looked as if there had been a snow storm.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

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Speeches by Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Mayor Medill, Governor Oglesby, Senator Logan, and Others.

MENU.
Oysters on Half Shell.
SOUP.
Mock Turtle Soup.
FISH.
Fresh Codfish boiled a la Matelotte.
Whitefish, baked and stuffed; Piquant Sauce.
HOT RELEVEES.
Fillet of Beef larded, Mushroom Sauce.
Turkey Roast, stuffed with Oysters.
Saddle of Lamb, Orange Sauce.
COLD RELEVEES.
Boned Turkey au Truffles with Jelly.
Capon boned a la Victoria.
Chartreuse de Gibiere a la Marishal.
HOT ENTREES.
Sweet Breads larded with Green Peas.
Quails stuffed a la Duke de Orleans.
Calf's Head a la Royal.
Oysters fried a la New York.
Queen Fritters with Jelly.
COLD ENTREES.
Oyster Salads a la Mayonaise.
Mayonaise of Lobster with Jelly.
Boned Partridge a la Francaise.
Patte of Fat Goose Livers a la Milanaise.
RELISHES.
Sardines. Currant Jelly.
Horse Radish. Nabob Pickles.
VEGETABLES.
Baked Mashed Potatoes with Cream.
Sweet Corn a la Maitre d'Hotel.
Tomatoes. Green Peas.
French Fried Potatoes.
GAME.
Saddle of Venison, Current Jelly.
Broiled Quail on Toast, and Pork.
Canvas Back Ducks.
Roast Wild Turkey, Oyster Sauce.
PASTRY.
Charlotte Russe. Ruin Jelly. Lady Fingers.
Almonds. Jelly Cake. Macaroni.
Vanilla Biscuit. French Cream Cake.
DESSERT.
Oranges. California Pears. Almonds.
Nuts. California White Grapes. Raisins.
California Malaga Grapes. Catawba Grapes.
Ice Cream. French Coffee. Anchovy Toast.
WINE FLOWED.

ders, and the rumor has gained currency that sale of the franchises of the road has been ... to these enterprising merchants, who will ... double ox-teams, tandem, until the horses ... longing to the Company can be persuaded ... they are convalescent.

Colonel John T. McKinnon, of this city, recently sold the following brood mares to Mr. W. Alexander, of Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky: Magenta, bay, foaled in 1857, by imported Yorkshire, out of Miriam, by imported Glencoe; Queen Victoria, chestnut, foaled 1866, by Lexington, out of Magenta; Sympathy, bay, foaled in 1858, by imported Sythian, out of Prunella, by imported Glencoe; Aeroloid, bay, foaled in 1868, by Asteroid, out of Edina, by imported Knight of St. George.

Late pedestrian on Twelfth street last night with head full of highway robbery, runs full tilt against pedestrian going at full speed the other way. Collision, dissolving view, both parties down, one cries "watch," the other crams his watch in his boot-leg. Policeman rushes round corner. Parties come to mutual understanding. Local column' loses an item. Parties have not yet agreed which was the most frightened. Moral, keep an eye out in after dark locomotion. Better do as steamers do, show a green light than none at all.

The North Division, considering the season, manifests great continued activity in building, and many substantial and elegant tenements are receiving their finishing touches. It is evident that the close of another season will more than restore the old favor of the North Side as a residence quarter, especially in the new residence streets now being assured of choice development in the vicinity of the lake shore and the great Lake Shore Drive. In no part of the rebuilding has the transformation secured been more complete and wonderful.

On Thursday morning last a young girl named Mary Cope was shot in the abdomen, owing to the accidental discharge of a revolver in the pocket of John H. McQueeney, a boarder at No. 1006 State street. She died from the wound on Sunday night. Yesterday an inquest was held and a *post mortem* examination of the remains made by Dr. F. M. Wilder. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated McQueeney from blame.

The lectureships in the spring course of Rush Medical College are to be filled by physicians selected by the Faculty, after competition by the *Concours*. Physicians desiring eligibility to these positions are invited to send their names, with the name of colleges of which they are graduates, and date of graduation, together with the subject they desire to teach, to Dr. J. H. Etheridge, Assistant Secretary Rush College Faculty, No. 603 Michigan avenue. Candidates are allowed one week to prepare a lecture upon some chosen topic, and 30 minutes to deliver it before the Faculty in a public meeting, and are then expected to defend it. Individual notice will be sent to applicants, announcing time and place of first interview with the Faculty hereafter.

Yesterday evening lights were seen in the W. D. R. W. Co.'s barn, and people in the vicinity began to hope the authorities were going to run a night car. Investigation showed, however, that the Amalgamated Societies for the Suppression of Profanity Among Drivers and the Development of Politeness Among Conductors were holding a religious meeting, the Superintendent presiding. The affair was a very pleasing one, until the Superintendent detected some of the men chewing the company's hay to assuage the pangs of hunger, and cursed them therefor, and declared the meeting adjourned.

It is the intention of Mr. State's Attorney Reed, when the next Grand Jury meets, to present the West Side Railway Company as an incentive to crime. Respectable men, while walking home at night, are knocked down and robbed. If the cars were running, the ruffians would be baffled. Drunken men are also unable to get home, and lie around in the gutters, to the prejudice of good order and civil discipline. This makes amends for many of Mr. Reed's shortcomings.

Several Baptist ministers who were out courting the other evening, and had to walk home, several miles, since no cars were running, called yesterday on the President of the West Side Railroad Company, Mr. Bradley, and, very much to his surprise, flopped down on their threadbare knees and began to beg that his heart might be moved to run his cars at night. Mr. Bradley plaintively observed that he had been President of a railroad company, but he believed it was extinct. He believed Mr. Webb had a second-hand velocipede, which he would sell them at a reduced rate. Thereupon they besought him to lend them the money. Whereupon, being very much perplexed, he casually upset an inkstand upon the head of one of them, and withdrew.

Yesterday the women keeping boarding-houses near Western avenue called, in a body, upon the Superintendent of the West Division Railway Company, and stated their grievances to him. Their boarders are all conductors and drivers. During the recent complete suspension of business on the road their boarders got no pay, but they trusted them, hoping the men would catch up. But, since the boys are getting only 50 cents a day, the landladies do not see how they ever can catch up with their board. So they informed Mr. Webb that if he did not increase those wages they intended to put him through. Mr. Webb replied that he would make the matter a subject for prayer. The ladies stated that it was not a question of prayer, but of bread and butter, and that if those men did not get full wages this week they would get into his hair. Mr. Webb replied he would make it a subject for prayer.

Holiday Presents.

Mr. E. L. Brand, the popular photographer, makes a speciality of porcelain pictures, and his work is conceded to be equal to that of any other artist in the country. His studio is crowded every day, and persons who intend to have their photographs taken to be used as holiday presents should give their orders at once that they may secure them in time. Pictures of deceased relatives or friends are copied and enlarged by Mr. Brand. Considerable time and great care are required to do the copying properly, and hence those who have such pictures, and desire to retain a counterpart of the departed, will realize the necessity of avoiding delay.

The Way to Save Money and Health.

The hot weather is a sore trial to the wives and mothers who have a family to sew for and no sewing machine to do it with. There is no excuse, however, for remaining long without a sewing machine, while the Improved Wilson is for sale so cheap, and on such easy terms. Let it be clearly understood that the Wilson is in every respect a first-class machine, but being made by a company not in the great "Ring," it is sold at a fair price, which every one who needs a machine can afford to pay. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Moor's Express.

I have this day withdrawn my half interest from ...rink's City Express, and shall hereafter send teams to each of the city divisions three times a day as heretofore, and at the same old prices; Hyde Park, Englewood and Stock Yards, once each day. I have the exclusive delivery of the A. M. U. Express goods. Shall be glad to see my old friends at my office, in the new Garrett Block, No. 7 Market street. OTTO MOOR, Proprietor.

To the Ladies.

Our Barnsley bleached table linen at $1; others ask ... for goods no better; table linen at 50 cents, worth ...; 100 Marseilles counterpanes at $3.75; cost to import $6; now opening, a beautiful line of cloaks, ...oques, Paisley and woollen long shawls. Also, will open this week over 1,000 cases assorted winter dry goods. Buyers who care to save their money, will do well to examine our stock and prices. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, Nos. 118 to 124 State street, near Madison.

For Family Use.

Meats of all descriptions are made much more palatable by the use of the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, which is not fiery like many foreign sauces, but has more body of the choicest materials than they have. Those who have once used the sauce will have no other. Sold by all A 1 grocers.

Mr. Goldbeck.

The sale of shares, at $100 each, which secure to the pupil ten terms of lessons in voice, piano, organ, etc., (at half price) at the Conservatory of Music, will continue but five days longer closing on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 6 p.m. After that date they will advance to $120 each. Call at No. 938 Indiana avenue, at the Chicago Conservatory of Music. Robert Goldbeck, Director.

Elkins' Art Sale.

The character of the paintings and studies collected by our talented landscape painter, H. A. Elkins, now on free exhibition and to be sold unreservedly tomorrow afternoon and evening, at Noble's, is such as to attract the true lovers of art. They consist of choice souvenirs of noted artists and bright sketches of beautiful views of nature.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

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Speeches by Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Mayor Medill, Governor Oglesby, Senator Logan, and Others.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne was entertained at a social banquet, at the Tremont House, last evening. The company began to assemble about 8 o'clock, and after depositing their overcoats and hats with a guardian appointed for that purpose, repaired to the parlors, where half an hour was spent in conversation. At half-past 8 they marched, two abreast, to the banquet hall. Two tables ran parallel to each other up and down its entire length. Flowers sent forth rare perfumes, and pyramids of confectionery stood at intervals. The company was entirely non-partisan, as may be seen by the following

LIST OF THOSE PRESENT:

Governor Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor Beveridge, Senator Logan, Mayor Medill, Judge ...is, Carter H. Harrison, Colonel Eastman, Governor Bross, George W. Gage, David A. Gage, B. G. Caulfield, Henry Greenebaum, Jonathan Young Scammon, William E. Doggett, General Webster, Herman Raster, Register Hibbard, County Attorney Root, Collector Judd, Marshal Campbell, William Vocke, A. C. Hesing, George Bowery, James H. Bowen, Paul Cornell, George Armour, John Myer, M. W. Fuller, Dr. W. Hempstead, W. H. Ovington, E. B. McCagg, L. B. Sidway, S. A. Irwin, Phil. Wadsworth, Geo. E. Stanton, A. W. Clark, D. Blakeley, Thomas Hoyne, J. Rosenthal, Dr. E. Schmidt, ...lius White, H. N. Hibbard, George W. Campbell, George M. Pullman, Charles H. Reed, J. ... Preston, Judge Rogers, Judge Tree, Judge ...rter, General J. E. Smith, General Horace ...rter, Daniel Thompson, Colonel Stephenson, ...Corwith, E. A. Small, T. H. Beebe, J. M. ...ntree, Marshall Field, Edward Hempstead, District Attorney Glover, N. K. Fairbank, J. J. ...res, A. B. Meeker, W. F. Coolbaugh, George ...nsider, General A. L. Chettam, John B. ..., W. J. Quan.

The Managing Committee consisted of Messrs. ...d, Hesing, Scammon, Coolbaugh, and Caul...d. They performed their duties with ability. The party being seated at the table, nimble waiters flew around with becoming rapidity to obey their behests. Following is the bill of fare, from which judicious selections were made, according to taste and capacity, while a string band gave selections of a musical character:

MENU.

Oysters on Half Shell.

SOUP.

Mock Turtle Soup.

FISH.

Fresh Codfish boiled a la Matelotte.

Whitefish, baked and stuffed, Piquant Sauce.

HOT RELIEVES.

Fillet of Beef larded, Mushroom Sauce.

Turkey Roast, stuffed with Oysters.

Saddle of Lamb, Orange Sauce.

COLD RELIEVES.

Boned Turkey au Truffles with Jelly.

Capon boned a la Victoria.

Chatreuse de Gibiere a la Marishal.

HOT ENTREES.

Sweet Breads larded with Green Peas.

Quails stuffed a la Duke de Orleans.

Calf's Head a la Royal.

Oysters fried a la New York.

Queen Fritters with Jelly.

COLD ENTREES.

Oyster Salads a la Mayonaise.

Mayonaise of Lobster with Jelly.

Boned Partridge a la Francaise.

Patis of Fat Goose Livers a la Milanaise.

RELISHES.

Sardines, Currant Jelly,
Horse Radish, Nabob Pickles.

VEGETABLES.

Baked Mashed Potatoes with Cream.

Sweet Corn a la Maitre d'Hotel.

...d Tomatoes, Green Peas.

French Fried Potatoes.

GAME.

Saddle of Venison, Current Jelly.

Broiled Quail on Toast, and Pork.

Canvas Back Ducks.

Roast Wild Turkey, Oyster Sauce.

PASTRY.

...otte Russe, Rum Jelly, Lady Fingers,
...d Almonds, Jelly Cake, Macaroni,
Vanilla Biscuit, French Cream Cake.

DESSERT.

... Oranges, California Pears, Almonds,
...y Nuts, California White Grapes, Raisins,
California Malaga Grapes, Catawba Grapes,
...a Ice Cream, French Coffee, Anchovy Toast.

WINE FLOWED.

The bill of fare was done full justice. Everyone was gratified, on account of the excellent ... which made them happy, and because of the presence of their distinguished guest. But the work of feeding, you must understand, was but a fraction of the work in hand.

When the cloth was removed the "flow of ..." was proceeded with, as follows:

MR. COOLBAUGH

... was generally understood that, in accordance with the wishes of their distinguished ..., the meeting would be entirely social and ...al, and, in proposing the toast he was ... to offer, he did not intend to violate ... understanding, but he should say that the ... of their guest abroad were performed in a manner that reflected credit upon him and the country of which he was an ornament. ... citizens of this country, without reference to race, religion, or creed, acknowledged the American Minister abroad had reflected credit upon his country. [Applause.] The American people were thrilled when ... heard of the declaration of the French Republic, and were deeply stirred when it was known that the American Minister was the first to welcome the Republic into the sisterhood of nations. [Applause.] They all knew how the American Minister stood to his post when all others deserted. [Applause.] He felt, when he heard of his action, that America had the right man in the right State in the right place at the right time. [Applause.] His example would live forever in history. [Applause.] He proposed the health of the American Minister to France. [Cheers.] It was drank standing.

"The Star Spangled Banner."

MR. WASHBURNE

said he had always thought he was unfitted for a speech, particularly an after-dinner speech. When his old friend, the Marshal, Mr. ..., wrote to him that there was to be only a dinner, without speeches, he was ready to come. When Lord Thurlow was retiring from the bar it was expected he would make a speech, but he did not do it, and one of the lawyers remarked he might at least have said "d—n your eyes." [Laughter.] ... would be ungrateful [laughter] if [laughter] he did not say [laughter] something to thank them for their kindness. There was nothing so grateful to a public servant as the approbation of the people he served, but when that approbation came from that distinguished company, representing the best men and interests of Chicago and the entire Prairie State, it was peculiarly pleasant. He was afraid too much credit was given him. His term of office fell upon historic days. The breaking out of the Franco-German war, the establishment of the Republic, and the uprising of the Commune, were great events which followed each other in rapid succession. When the war broke out there were 40,000 Germans in France, and the German Empire did this Republic the honor of asking that its Minister should extend protection to its subjects. The American Government responded immediately. He could never forget the success at his legation when those people sought the protection of that flag which was honored and revered wherever civilization extended. [Applause.] He could not claim credit for what was done, but if he had been able to do anything it was because the German Government felt an interest in its citizens, and furnished ample means for him to do his duty. [Applause.] The French Government, also, did all it could to aid him. It was some three years since he trod on his native land, and breathed its free air. He ... to exercise that grand right of which he thought so much, though some of them ... [Laughter.] He came over to ... business, and those who knew ... he had not a great deal to attend to. He would say to his distinguished friend (Governor Oglesby) that, in spite of what THE TRIBUNE and *Times* had said, he had no designs upon him. [Laughter and applause.] He did not believe he could come within a thousand miles of Governor Oglesby, and he would not have made all the speeches he had made, and have done all the ground and lofty tumbling he had gone through for the best office in the country. He had returned a better American than ever, and when he sailed up the proud bay of New York, and came to Illinois, and to Galena, he felt like saying with the poet,

> Breathes there a man with soul so dead
> Who never to himself hath said, etc.

The great City of Chicago; what should he say about it? about its destruction and its wonderful resurrection; about its citizens who had shown a courage that challenged the wonder and admiration of the civilized world? He would propose "The City of Chicago."

Music—"Home, Sweet Home."

MAYOR MEDILL

said that he felt wholly inadequate to speak on behalf of Chicago as she was entitled to be spoken of. They were all Chicagoans. They had partaken of her prosperity, and her adversity; they had helped to build her up; they had fallen with her, and had risen again. [Applause.] Chicago was one of the wonders of modern civilization. Two years ago they used to boast of what had been done in forty years, having raised the city from a swamp, and they never failed to impress upon strangers all that had been accomplished in that seemingly brief space of time. And when the city was progressing in beauty, strength, prosperity, and glory, the heavens opened, the fire came and reduced all they most cherished to ashes. Then Chicagoans had to show of what metal they were composed. He pointed Mr. Washburne to the work of a year, and introduced him to a Chicago superior to that he had left when he went abroad to represent their country at the capital of one of the principal nations of the world. They had condensed the labor of a life into a short twelve months. In one year more there would not be a trace of the fire. [Applause.] There were more houses in Chicago to-night than the night before the fire, and the value of Chicago was greater, according to the returns of the tax-gatherer, than the night before the fire. On that value they would have to pay taxes. [Laughter.] When they heard that the resistless Teutonic army had drawn its folds around Paris like an anaconda, and that the American Minister remained at his post, they were not surprised. They would have been surprised if he had not stayed. [Applause.] They knew E. B. Washburne before he went there, and knew of his staying qualities. [Applause.] They knew he would stay, and he did stay. [Applause.] He hung on like the American eagle which he so ably represented. [Laughter.] Bombs did not scare him a morsel. His Honor told some interesting reminiscences characteristic of Mr. Washburne's character, and his tenacity in sticking to the right. He was glad Mr. Washburne was returning to his post instead of running for another place, which newspaper gossip said he was looking for. He could reflect four years more of honor on his country abroad, and, at the same time, not interfere with the prospects, hopes, and aspirations of his friend, Governor Oglesby. He proposed the health and prospects of Governor Oglesby. [Applause.]

Music, "See the conquering hero comes."

GOVERNOR OGLESBY

said they had a little of everything; a little diplomacy, a little history, and a little of something that would make almost any man feel good. [Laughter.] Their excellent Mayor, whose fame had spread beyond the city limits, beyond the boundaries of the State, and was coincident with the boundaries of the Republic, had done him the honor to propose the health of the Governor-elect. That was a touching subject to him. [Laughter.] He did not know any one who wanted health any more, or who had more of it. [Laughter.] He agreed with all that had been said about Mr. Washburne. He had always taken them by surprise in his exemplification of American common sense. The Governor proceeded to compliment Minister Washburne for his ability and judicious course. He concluded by saying that his joy at seeing Mr. Washburne was only equalled by his knowledge that he was going to leave them very soon. [Uproarious applause.]

CONCLUSION.

The toast of "The President of the United States," proposed by Mr. Judd, was responded to by General Logan.

There were many other speeches, all informal and happy. The entertainment was pleasant, social, and intellectual, and must have been peculiarly gratifying to the distinguished gentleman in whose honor it was given.

UNRULY POLICEMEN.

The Board of Police Give an Afternoon up to Hearing Complaints Against Their Patrolmen.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott presiding for the last time. Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke were also present.

Officer Bawden, whose trial was commenced before the Board on the charge of using coarse and insolent language, and conduct unbecoming an officer, brought forward witnesses to prove that the conversation which occurred between him and Officer Simmons was the vernacular of the Union Street Police Station; that Simmons was the promoter of it; that a worse altercation had taken place since that occurrence. Officer Lackey said that a day or two ago such an altercation had occurred between Sergeant Johnson and Officer Hinckley.

President Talcott—"Ah, you never hear anything of this kind in the presence of Captain French or Sergeant Garrity."

Officer Lackey (taking his cue readily)—"Oh, no, never sir; I never hear anything wrong in their presence. The men are pretty quiet when *they* are round," &c.

Officer Bawden's counsel neatly urged the Board to discharge his client, but to do it without any unnecessary harshness. The decision of the Board was reserved until to-day.

Officer Rust was charged with intoxication on Sunday last, and his case continued until 10 o'clock this morning.

Officer Edward Fanning, under charges of wilfully maltreating a citizen, a prisoner, presented his resignation, which was accepted with the endorsement, "under charges."

Officer Cudmore was fined five days' pay for leaving his beat.

Joseph W. Thomas, Richard Hamilton, James Short, and W. W. Wilson, having served their 60 days' probation, were appointed to the regular service of the department.

The Board adjourned.

SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

The Members of the Committee of Twenty-five Fail to Put in an Appearance Last Evening.

The Committee of Twenty-five, organized for the suppression of crime, did not meet last evening, only three members being present. It was fortunate for the unromantic gentleman who drives omnibus No. 204 of the "Accommodation (?) Line," that there was no quorum. It is probable that West Side members would have suppressed him immediately. The scence in that pleasant vehicle, last evening, was unusual. There was a damp odor, as if the drivers slept there. Thirty-odd passengers made this remark repeatedly. When a girl handed the conductor fifty cents, he smiled killingly, and returned a nickel. When a passenger expostulated, he handed him a dime. When the omnibusful exclaimed, "Give her back her change," he condescended to add another dime, and said that was the last of it. When passengers handed him money, he stopped the 'bus to look at it, converse familiarly with the legitimate owner, and then pocket it. When another passenger got on, the driver refused to move until all the fares had been paid. When the passengers remonstrated, he said—well, it does not matter what he said; and it should not be printed. It would not look well. But the chances of a free fight and the suppression of the driver appeared so imminent at Carpenter street, that a large proportion of the half-suffocated passengers precipitately got out. Miserable West Siders, the prey of anybody who owns a horse!

Losses of Fishing Vessels.

The following is a schedule of the losses of Gloucester fishing vessels for the year ending Nov. 15, 1872:

Fishery.	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Insurance.*	*Lives.*
Bank	4	264.15	$30,200	$26,300	49
George's	1	63.06	7,300	6,350	11
Shore	8	263.09	19,100	16,720	3
Newfoundland	..	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	13	590.30	$56,600	$49,370	64

For the year ending Nov. 15, 1871, the total losses were as follows: Vessels, 22; tonnage, 1,179.97 tons; value, $103,000; insurance, $89,316; number of lives lost, 137.

The Methodists on Tyndall.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—At the Methodist preachers' meeting, to-day, the proposed prayer test of Professor Tyndall was discussed, and a decision arrived at that the test was impious and atheistical.

THE COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Proposition from the People's Gas Company.

They Offer to Furnish Gas at a Profit of 10 Per Cent on the Capital Invested.

Or to Sell the Works to the City at a Fair Price.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening. Ald. Daggy in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

GAS.

Ald. Holden presented the following:

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO., CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1871.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago:

I have read in the daily papers the reports of several meetings of the Common Council, at which efforts have been made to mature an ordinance conferring franchises on proposed new gas companies, and from the debates I draw the conclusion that the end sought is securing to the people of the city a supply of good gas at a much cheaper rate than it is now furnished for by existing companies. I cordially concur in the judgment that this end is desirable. Gas is indispensible to business in large cities, and once enjoyed in residences, it is rarely given up except upon necessity. In behalf of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, I desire to submit for your consideration, and for such action as upon examination you may hereafter take concerning them, the following propositions:

1. That we will furnish gas to the city at a reduced price, said price to afford a net profit to this company not exceeding 10 per cent per annum on the capital or valuation of the property of the company.

2. That, as part of the foregoing, the city shall have the power by contract or legislation, at any time in the future, to fix, alter, and reduce the price to be paid for gas furnished by said company; the said price thus fixed to afford the said company profit at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and no more.

3. That this arrangement shall include a contract on the part of this company to the effect that, if after an experience, investigation, and thorough understanding of the whole business, the city should desire to become the exclusive owner of the property and franchise of this company, it shall have the privilege of purchase of the same, upon due notice, at a valuation to be ascertained by competent and disinterested persons chosen for that purpose.

4. This Company expressly stipulates that, in making the foregoing proposition to the City of Chicago, it does not do so to the prejudice, or to impair, change, or alter the existing contracts between the People's Gas Light and Coke Company and the said City of Chicago, unless such propositions are accepted in due form by said city, or new contracts founded thereon, and hereafter matured to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, shall be agreed upon.

It is not possible, in a communication in this form, to enter into details of a proposition of this magnitude. These details can best be presented and understood at a frank and full conference of the respective parties. Modifications and stipulations for the protection of both parties may be desirable; and for the present, while the proposition is made in good faith, and with a strong desire that it may be accepted, it offers an opportunity for the City Government to investigate and obtain a full knowledge of all that pertains to the gas business, and will enable it to act understandingly in its general and special legislation upon the subject.

You will perceive that this proposition does not contemplate a valuation of the property and franchises of this Company upon the basis of capital stock. The valuation contemplated is that of an honest appraisal by persons knowing the value of the property appraised.

The City of Chicago is even now a large consumer of gas, and when the 800 miles of present streets shall be lighted, and other hundreds of miles of streets will be demanding lamps, the amount consumed will be very great. Some years ago, when this Company was weak, and positively borne down by its contracts, the Common Council promptly gave that relief which enabled us to live through the difficulty. In grateful return for this timely aid, we make this offer to place the capital engaged in the manufacture and supply of gas so that it can be held and managed in such manner as to supply the largest amount of good gas at the least possible cost to the public. Asking for only a fair return of profit, we offer to place the supply of gas on such terms that the great multitude who now peril life and property by the use of oils hardly less inflammable than gunpowder, may have the luxury of illuminating gas at a price that will enable all to use it.

The offer is made not only in the interest of property-owners, but in the interest of the whole people, and whatever arrangements may be made must provide that consumers shall enjoy the full extent of the reduction in price.

I am conscious, as a citizen, that the municipality should have control of the prices of gas, and should have the authority of ordering when and where the distributing and service pipes should be laid; and you will have seen this proposition includes a surrender to the city of that controlling power. It is hardly necessary to add that an acceptance of either proposition must of necessity include the whole supply of gas to the City of Chicago; nor will this Company make this offer to any other corporation, or to any individuals; it is made to the Government of the city in the interest of the whole people, and to the municipality alone. I believe that, under the arrangement proposed, the amount of gas consumed will be greatly increased; and as profits grow with increased consumption, the price of gas can be rapidly reduced until ultimately the people of Chicago will enjoy the luxury of an abundant supply of good gas at a rate less than it can be had for in any other city in the country. Without the investment of any capital, either for works or extensions, it will have gas at the cost of production, with 10 per cent interest for the profit of those who advance the money.

I respectfully submit this matter, and ask that the Mayor and legal officers of the city, with such others as you may designate, be authorized to confer with this company, examine the subject in detail, generally consider the offer, propose modifications, enlarge or contract the agreement, and in the light of full information, act as the best interest of the city may dictate.

A. M. BILLINGS,
President People's Gas Light and Coke Company.

It was temporarily laid over.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for lamp posts on Forquer street, from Halsted to Canal; for water pipe on Cosher street, between Stewart avenue and Sanger street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to submit an ordinance for paving Cass street from Kinzie to Chicago avenue; to lay gas pipes on Halsted, from the River to Archer avenue; to report ordinances for sidewalks on the east side of Ullmann street, from Thirty-first to Thirty-fifth; on the west side of Arnold, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth; on the west side of Wentworth avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fifth street; for filling and curbing Mitchell street from Stewart to Centre avenue; for erecting three lamp-posts on State street, between Twelfth and Harmon court; to prepare an ordinance for paving Peoria from Fulton to Milwaukee avenue.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to put up a fire alarm telegraph box at the corner of Western avenue and Fulton street.

On motion of Ald. Holden, all committees, having papers not reported on, were requested to hand them to the Clerk to be by him referred to the appropriate committees of the new Council.

BONDS.

Ald. Otis offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There were destroyed by fire, on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, as appears from the City Comptroller's report for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1872, the following bonds of the City of Chicago, namely, 234 Water Loan bonds, $100 each, $234,000; 10 Water Loan bonds of $500 each; 43 Sewerage bonds, $1,000 each, $43,000; and 275 River Improvement bonds, $1,000 each, $275,000; total, $557,000, which bonds had been bought by the city, and were held as part of the sinking fund at the time they were destroyed; and

WHEREAS, By the buying of said bonds by the city, the City Treasury would be relieved of so much of its indebtedness; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Comptroller be, and he is hereby, directed, in the future statements of the public debt and interest thereon, to treat $557,000 in bonds destroyed by the fire Oct. 9, 1871, as paid and cancelled, as constituting no part of the liabilities of the city.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The Committee on Police reported recommending the confirmation of Charles A. Reno, as Police Commissioner, and the report was concurred in, and the nomination confirmed.

WIDENING CHICAGO AVENUE.

The ordinance for widening Chicago avenue east of the Water Works, and down to the lake, paying $25,000 for a small strip of land to secure the desired width, was taken up. It was stated that the price was less than the real value of the land, and the order was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Ordinances were submitted and passed for paving Newberry avenue from Taylor to Twelfth; Silver from Harrison to Gurley, and Peoria from Fulton to Harrison.

The Special Committee on Wood Preservation, submitted a report which was filed.

QUINCY STREET.

The ordinance for the vacation of a portion of Quincy street was taken up and defeated; yeas, 25; nays, 9—Stone, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, McGrath, Stout, Schmidt, Lengacher.

The vote was reconsidered on motion of Alderman Stone, and the ordinance temporarily laid over.

RENUMBERING STREETS.

The engrossed ordinance to introduce the decimal system of numbering streets in Chicago, Madison and State streets being the dividing lines, was taken up.

Ald. Otis moved to place it on file.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 15; nays, 20—as follows:

Yeas—Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, McAvoy, Schmitz, Bateham, Verdier, Gardner, Sherwood, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey—15.

Nays—Daggy, Stone, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowrey, Powell, Holden, Bond, Witbeck, Heath, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman—20.

Ald. Dixon moved to amend so that the city should pay for the expense of renumbering.

The amendment was lost,—yeas, 7; nays, 27.

The ordinance was adopted—yeas, 20; nays, 16,—as follows:

Yeas—McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Tracey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowrey, Powell, Holden, Bond, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman—20.

Nays—Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McAvoy, Schmitz, Hickey, Bateham, Verdier, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey—16.

GAS.

The ordinance for the National Gas Company was taken up.

Alderman Holden said the West Side Company had sent in a fair proposition, which would settle the whole question. The South Side Company would also make a similar offer. They would need no competition if the two existing companies would do as they said. The next Council should take action on the whole subject. He moved to refer the whole matter to the next Council.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 8—as follows:

Yeas—Knickrbocker, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, McAvoy, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, Ogden, Busse—28.

Nays—Dixon, Daggy, Bond, Verdier, Gill, McCaffrey, Clarke, Woodman—8.

ORDERS PASSED.

The ordinance allowing James H. Loughlin to lay a side track across Grove street was passed.

The engrossed order for a settlement with Murray Nelson, for lands taken for widening the river at Adams street, and for dredging, was passed.

The order directing the sale of the old Fourteenth street engine lot, for $2,600 in cash, was passed.

The Council adjourned, to meet Saturday evening.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of Three New Steamers—Where Will They be Located?—The Colored Company—Two New Assistant Marshals to be Appointed This Week.

The members of the Fire Department are considerably excited over certain changes which are to be made during the present week. The three new steamers, recently ordered by the city, arrived from the Seneca Falls Works yesterday morning, over the Michigan Central Railroad, and will be thoroughly tested in a short time. Then comes the work of locating them. It is believed that one will be placed at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Douglas place, another at the corner of Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue, and the third at the North Side Rolling Mills. These neighborhoods are sadly in need of some protection from fire. It is not the arrivals of the engines, nor yet the places where they are to be stationed, that causes the unusual flurry among the firemen. Their interest has reference to the companies, and the men who are to command them. Of course it is conceded on all sides that one of the companies will be composed of colored men, but it is not definitely known whether it will be commanded by a Caucasian, or will supplant one of the down-town companies. The appointment of two new Fire Marshals, to rank as Fourth and Fifth Assistants, is another matter which has given rise to hot discussion and much speculation among the foremen. A TRIBUNE reporter received reliable information last evening that the men selected for these important positions are Fred. Taplin, foreman of the Brown, and Joe Kenney, foreman of the Sherman. Both of them are said to be capable of performing the duties satisfactorily, but not any more so than Dennis Sweeney, "Sandy" Shay, Arthur Calder, and others who might be mentioned, who, it appears, are not to be afforded an opportunity to prove their right to a Marshalship in a competitive examination of candidates. Perhaps the Chief of the Department may change his mind before the final appointments are made, and give these old and tried firemen a chance for deserved promotion. The new assistants, whoever they may be, will certainly be appointed this week, and will perform the duties at foremen's salaries until such time as the Legislature permits the city authorities to make an increase.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Money was dear on call, at 7 per cent to 1-16 per day, with the bulk of business at 1-32@1-16, and the latest loans at 7 gold to 1-32. Discounts were close, with large applications, which the banks were unable to take. The street rates are 12@18 per cent.

Sterling was firmer at 108¼@108¾ for long, and 110@110¼ for short sight.

Gold was also firmer; opened at 112¾, touched 113¼, and closed at 113@113¼. Carrying rates, 2@7 per cent. Treasury disbursements, $226,000.

Governments quiet and firm.

State bonds dull and steady.

The stock market was active, with frequent fluctuations, but, in the main, strong, and 1@4¾ per cent higher. Outside of Northwestern, the dealings were largest in Pacific, Lake Shore, Ohio, Western Union, Indiana Central, and Union Pacific. Pacific Mail advanced 4¾ per cent; Hannibal & St. Joseph 5@4¾; Lake Shore, 2¾; while Northwestern preferred, under rumor that the bull pool in the common shares will buy preferred stock to contest the next election, rose from 86 to 102, and fell back to 92¼, with a late rally to 97. The scarcity of stock is, however, the best reason for the rise. Some further settlements were made in the common stock, 400 shares having been bought in under the rule at 149@200, for account of Drake and others, who disclaim any liability as principals.

It is rumored that Gould and Smith are now acting together, and victimizing the street. In the regular dealings during the day the price varied from 149 to 190, and fractional lots, 130@145. Of the 4,000 shares bought in, 1,200 were at 195, 1,000 at 198, and 1,000 at 200.

As already stated, the Northwestern Company has withdrawn its notice to the Stock Exchange of the new issue of 2,225 common, and a similar amount of preferred shares to take up $450,000 outstanding Peninsula bonds, the bonds being themselves convertible on presentation, 250,000 of them having already been converted.

The following notices have been posted on the Stock Exchange bulletin, and are of interest to holders of Union Pacific income bonds:

"The Union Pacific Railroad Company are prepared to verify, in Boston, the income bonds of the company. Such bonds are a good delivery, only when the following is indorsed thereon, viz.: 'This is a valid bond of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.' To be signed by the Treasurer, and one of the following persons: Oliver Ames, Tims Williams, John R. Duff, B. E. Bates, F. Gordon Dexter, with the date of said signature,

(Signed) "EDWARD BRANDON,
"Chairman Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange."

The following is the decision of the Committee on Securities in regard to the forged income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

"Sellers who have delivered counterfeit bonds, must take them back, and give genuine bonds for them, without regard to the time elapsed. They may, however, require sworn evidence that the bonds returned are identical with the bonds delivered.

(Signed) EDWARD BRANDON,
Chairman Securities New York Stock Exchange."

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	115¼
5-20s of '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	112¾	New 5s	109¾
Coupons, '65	112¾	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94¾	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	75	North Carolinas, old	35¼
Tennessees, new	75¼	North Carolinas, new	21¾
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	75
W. U. Tel	78	Wabash	68
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	72
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	91¾
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	78	Chicago & Alton	109¾
Pacific Mail	91¾	C. & A. pfd	111¾
New York Central	94¾	C. & M	47¾
Erie	52¾	C., C. & C.	88¾
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	33¾
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	127
Pittsburgh	86	Un. Pacific stocks	36¾
Northwestern	200	U. P. bonds	100
N. W. pfd	96	Cen. Pacific bonds	87
Rock Island	110¾	Del., Lac & W	95¾
N. J. Cen	101¼	B., H. & Erie	7¾
St. Paul	52¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 6d@12s 8d; club, 12s 8d; ... Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Pork, 57s. Lard, 39s ...

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—1:30 p. m.—... unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—2:30 p. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Spring, 11s 4d@11s 10d. Corn, 29s. Breadstuffs quiet. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅝; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 91; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 88¾. Erie, 41¾. Tallow, 45s 9d.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Rentes, 52f 75c. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9⅝; Orleans, 10¼; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red Western spring wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 31s. Corn, 29s.

Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 33s 9d. Short ribs, 36s 9d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—BEEVES—Total for this week, 10,800, or 2,000 more than the previous week. For to-day, 137 cars at Communipaw, 149 at One Hundredth street, and 65 at Weehawken, making 6,400, against 4,800 last Monday. Very many poor State cattle are arriving, and selling at 7@10c for cows, oxen, stags, and heifers. Fat cattle are not plenty, and prime sell at 13¾@14c; Texans at 8¼@9½c. Trade is slow, and stock not all selling. The decline is about ¼c, on some lots it is 1c. Sales, 5 cars fat, 8¾ cwt, Illinois, 12@14c; 5 cars Kentucky, 7½ cwt, 11½@14c; 15 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 8¼@9c; 2 cars Missouri, 6¾ cwt, 11¼c. There were rising 2,800 Texans last week, and 7,400 from New York, with only 100 from Kentucky. The close is unfavorable, the demand turning upon poultry, which is plenty and cheap.

SHEEP—Total 28,600, or about the same as last week; 13,900 to-day. Trade slow, and all save choice, are ¼c lower. A car poor, 70 lb Ohio sheep, selling at 5c; 4 cars, 74 lb, 5½c; car culls, $3.00 each; car 87 lbs, 6c; car fat, 98 lbs, 6¾c; car extra, 112 lbs, 7¼c.

LAMBS—Dull at 5c for poor 58 lbs State; 7¾c for 1 car 74 lbs fat Canada.

HOGS—The receipts were for the week 45,500, against 57,800 the previous week. There were 139 cars to-day, and while 4 cars live sold at 4¾c, and others at 4¾c. Dressed were very slow, at 5c for 300 lbs; 5¾c for 250 lbs; 6¾c for 200 lbs; 6¾c for 160 lbs, and 6¾c for light pigs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Business is as good as can be expected at this late period of the season, and there is a fair distribution of goods by the commission houses and jobbers. There are no further quotable changes in the market for cotton goods, but prices are very strong. Woollens are rather less active at unchanged rates in first hands, but jobbers are selling in some instances at about the prices of a month ago. Foreign goods are in moderate request, with an improved inquiry for black mohair lustres, alpacas, embroideries, and laces.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—BEEVES—Very dull this week, with the market in favor of buyers. Choice Pennsylvania and Western steers, $8.75; extra, $7.00@8.00; fair to good, $6.00@6.65; common, $4.00@5.50 per cwt.

SHEEP—Unchanged at 5@6¼c per pound.

HOGS—Dull at $6.00@6.75.

SALES—4,000 beeves; 1,200 sheep; 5,331 hogs.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—COTTON—Good export demand and prices steady; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour moderately active; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice do, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour firmer at $4.80@6.50. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 194,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.43@1.45@1.47½; No. 2 do, $1.48@1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.75; white Western, $1.9. Rye firm; Western, 86c afloat. Barley dull. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; scarcity of freight room checks the export demand; receipts, 267,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63c; sail do, 63¼@64c. Oats quiet; receipts, 45,000 bu; old Western mixed, 50¼@52½c; new do, 49@52c; white, 52@55c; black, 48@49c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 34@35c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9¾@10c; Cuba, 9¾@10¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 80@85c. Rice 7½@9¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¾@14c; refined, 27@27¼c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, at 62@62½c.

STOCK of grain in store Nov. 23:

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,129,000
Corn	4,821,000
Oats	1,819,000
Rye	14,000
Barley	595,000
Malt	200,000
Peas	6,000

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $16.00; prime mess, $15.00. Beef quiet; new mess, $10.00@12.00; extra, $12.50@13.50. Hams steady at $33.00@33.50. Tierce nominal. Cut meats quiet. Shoulders, 5¾c. Middles more active; long and short clear for January and February, 7¾c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¼@8¾c; kettle, 8¾@8¾c.

BUTTER and CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Heavy and lower; 93¼@94c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—FLOUR dull; good to choice XXX, $7.00@7.50; family, $8.75@9.50. Corn easier; mixed, 60c; white and yellow, 60@61c. Oats firm at 41@43c.

BRAN—Advanced at $1.05@1.07½.

HAY—Dull; prime, $26.00; choice, $29.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; mess, $14.50. Bacon dull and lower at 5½, 9¾, 10c. Hams, sugar-cured, at 16@18c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¾@8¾; keg, 10@12c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and lower; inferior, 6@6½c; common, 6¾@7c; fair to fully fair, 8@9½c; prime, 7¾@7¾c. Molasses; receipts liberal; prices declined; common, 40@45c; fair, 48@50c; prime to strictly prime, 52@58c; choice, 59@61c. Coffee, 14¾@18¾c.

WHISKEY—93@99c.

COTTON—Firm; sales 37,000 bales; good ordinary, 17¾c; low middlings, 18¾c; middlings, 19¾c; middling Orleans, 19¾c. Receipts, 7,915 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 2,073 bales; Continent, 4,585 bales; stock, 133,657.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; no sales. Corn dull; No. 3 Illinois, 57c. Barley dull; Bay of Quinte, $1.05.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, $1.13¾. Corn steady; No. 2, 38c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 60c. Barley steady; No. 2, 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12c; to Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Market generally dull and unchanged. Wheat sales car lots red Wabash at $1.62. Corn, sales 1,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 48c. Barley, sales No. 2 Western at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with light demand; superfine $4.50@5.50; extra, $5.50@6.25; Iowa and Wisconsin, $7.25@7.75. Wheat, prime in good demand at full prices; red Western, $1.70@1.77; amber, $1.80@1.90; white, $1.95@2.10. Rye wanted at 85c. Corn steady; yellow, 65c. Oats, mixed Western, 43@45c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19¼c; refined, 26¾c.

WHISKEY—95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63c. Oats quiet and firm; Western mixed, 42c; white, 44c. Rye steady at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $16.00 on spot, $15.50 for new, to arrive. Bulk meats—Some new arriving; new clear rib, 7¾c. Stock of old nearly exhausted. Shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, ...@9¾c. Bacon unchanged. Hams unchanged. Lard, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Choice Western scarce, and wanted at 27c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at ...c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.75; No. 2, $1.66; amber, $1.49. Corn steady, at 45¼c. Oats, 30¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—5c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat 12,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat, quiet and steady; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2, $1.45. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1, 36c.

PETROLEUM—In fair demand; receipts, standard white in car lots, 23@23¼c; prime do, 24@25¼c cash.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; amber Michigan, $1.46¾; No. 2 red, $1.47. Corn firm; high mixed, 39c; new, 37c; new, 36¾@37c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 30¾c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00@5.05.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 83,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 21,000; oats, 19,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25.—TOBACCO—Sales very light; receipts small; prices firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged; pork nominal at $13.50. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6¾@6¾c; clear, 6¾@7c, loose in round lots; order lots, ¼c higher. Lard, 8@9c for strictly choice leaf. Green meats—Shoulders, 3¾c. Hams, 8c.

HOGS—Fairly active at $3.75@4.10. Receipts, 9,085.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $7.25@7.50. Wheat firm at $1.48@1.55. Corn steady; old, 42@43c; new, 39c. Rye and oats steady and unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.75@13.00. Lard dull; steam, 7¾@7¾c; kettle, 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 5¾c; clean rib, 9¾c; clear, 9¾c. Green meats quiet; shoulders, 3¾; sides, 5¾c; hams, 8@8¾c, according to weight.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.15.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for best brands; superfine winter, $4.50@5.00; extra, $5.25@5.60; XX, $5.75@6.25. Wheat, spring in good demand and scarce; No. 1, $1.25; winter slow but firm, No. 3 red $1.68. Corn opened steady; No. 2 mixed, 30¾c, closed at 30c on east track. Oats firm; No. 2, 23¾c on east track, and 24¾@25c in elevator. Barley quiet; No. 2, 60c. Rye held higher; No. 2, 57@60c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Bulk meats steady, and in good demand; packed shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 7c. Bacon, only very small order trade. Lard unchanged; good, 7¾c, ...

HOGS—Active, and higher at $3.75@...

CATTLE—3@6c for fair to ch...

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—PASSED UP—Propellers Arguille, Blanchard; bark Kate Darling; schooners Wanderer, Christina, Nillson, Prince Alfred.

PASSED DOWN—Schooner Saginaw.

WIND—Southwest.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HEREAFTER, the Business Office and Editorial Rooms of

THE TRIBUNE

WILL BE IN THE

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BANKING.

P. O. Box 2692. 87 Broad-st.

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,

CHAS. KNOBLAUCH, PAUL LICHTENSTEIN, BANKERS, New York. "DEUTSCHE BANK Act. Ges." of Berlin. Special Partner with $500,000.

We are prepared to make reasonable advances on consignments to us or our friends abroad.

WANTED.

The United States Life Ins. Co.,

Of New York City, desires to engage the services of a suitable person to take charge of its business in Northern Illinois, headquarters at Chicago.

No application will receive attention except from parties of experience in the business, as shown by what they have already accomplished. Address

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't,
Sherman House, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Boston Earthenware, China, and Glassware Importers

Take an early opportunity to assure their customers throughout the United States that, notwithstanding the great conflagration which occurred in this city on the 9th and 10th inst., the market is amply supplied with goods of every description in our line, and at the lowest market rates. Although several of our number were so unfortunate as to lose a portion of their stock by the late fire, they are again located, and any orders sent them for packages or open goods will be as promptly answered as heretofore.

BRIGGS, RICHARD.
CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK.
CALDWELL, UPTON & CO.
ELLISON, NICKERSON & MILLER.
FRENCH, ABRAM & CO.
GOULD, HITCHCOCK & CO.
HOMER, LANE & CO.
JONES, McDUFFEE & STRATTON.
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NICHOLSON & FROST.
NELSON, A. M., & CO.
ROGERS & CO.
STEDMAN, D. B., & CO.
SMITH, THOS., JR., & CO.
J. H. PIERCE, ROBERTSON & CLARK.
WHEELER, A. B., & CO.
WIGGIN, C. E.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6¼ cents per bushel, or $1.56¼ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 60 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or
ADOLPHUS MEIER,
St. Louis.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC Insurance Company.

For the convenience of creditors in proving their claims in bankruptcy, I have prepared suitable blanks, which can be obtained at my office, No. 20 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., where proofs can also be made WITHOUT EXPENSE. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

J. R. PAYSON, Provisional Assignee.

Nov. 22, 1872.

GIVEN AWAY.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Sudlow & Otis, managers of the Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co., of New York, is dissolved, the management of said company devolving in the future upon the undersigned. CHARLES A. SUDLOW.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Forrest and Arthur Forrest, under the firm name of Forrest Bros., carpenters, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., south of VanBuren-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm are to be paid to M. M. Rulison, 37 West Washington-st.

Dated Nov. 19, 1872.

SAMUEL M. GUEST.
WILLIAM H. WISWELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to ... avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations ... for sale.

JOHN ... DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

CONDUCTED BY

E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. 8.....................PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Contents of No. 8, for December.

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II. The Coati-Mondi and its Cousins. By Rev. S. Lockwood. (Illustrated.)
III. Weather Prophecies.
IV. A New Phase of German Thought. Translated from the French of Leon Dumont, by A. B. Macdonough, Esq.
V. How the Feelings Affect the Hair. By Daniel H. Tuke, M. D.
VI. Cotton Fibres and Fabrics. By Dr. Sace.
VII. The Physiological Position of Tobacco. By W. E. A. Axon.
VIII. Aims and Instruments of Scientific Thought. By Prof. W. Kingdon Clifford.
IX. Introduction to "The Great Problem." By Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.
X. Foul Air and Disease of the Heart. By Cornelius Black, M. D.
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XIII. Great Fires and Rain-Storms. By Prof. John Trowbridge.
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XVII. How was Herculaneum Destroyed? By M. Beule.
XVIII. Sketch of General Sir Edward Sabine. (Portrait.)
XIX. EDITOR'S TABLE: Sociological Science in its Later Statements—A Correction.

LITERARY NOTICES: Wagner's Hand-Book of Chemical Technology—Leifchild's Great Problem—Evan's Ancient Stone Implements—Martin's Manual of Microscopic Mounting—Hawels' Thoughts for the Times—Eliot and Storer's Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis.

MISCELLANY: Facts Relating to Niagara—The Monas Prodigiosa—"The City of the Future"—An Aged Carp—The Potato Disease—Action of Plaster on Soils—Facts About Glass—War and Insanity—The Boring-Organ of Pholades—The Polaris Expedition, &c.

NOTES.

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The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETONS' JOURNAL, for one year, $8.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

Once More, BEWARE!

Hundreds have subscribed in this city and elsewhere for a so-called "Stanley Livingstone Expedition," a cheap affair, edited and published in Chicago, under the impression that it was the genuine, and written by Stanley.

To all such we say, DON'T TAKE THE BOOK. YOU HAVE BEEN DECEIVED. Tell the Agent to come to us and get STANLEY'S OWN BOOK, written by himself since his return from Africa, entitled

How I Found Dr. Livingstone.

Published only by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York.

The bogus affair is made up of extracts from old Histories of Africa, Lives of Livingstone, Stanley's old letters, &c., and, since his arrival in New York, Mr. Stanley has denounced it as a

FRAUD AND A SWINDLE.

HADLEY BROTHERS & KANE,
N. W. Agents, 136 State-st., Chicago.

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Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission the Weed Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jewelers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

MADAME MOREAU, French Dress and Corset Maker, begs leave to inform her former customers—the ladies of Chicago—that, having returned from Paris, she has opened parlors at No. 158 Nineteenth-st., near State, where she is prepared to do all work entrusted to her, in the latest and most fashionable styles. Perfect fitting French corsets a specialty.

MADAME MOREAU.

MASQUERADES.

The largest and most elegant stock of masquerade costumes in the city is to be found at MADAM CATH. OEHM'S, 238 West Twelfth-st.

CHAS. C. CLEMENTS, Costumer.

The Metal Double Rubber Weather Strip

Will not PULL OUT and is applied OUTSIDE of windows. F. P. VALENTINE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 184 West Madison-st., corner Halsted, Chicago. Agents wanted in city and country.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The local money market opens this week as stringent as ever, and this condition appears to have become chronic. This applies also to the country tributary to Chicago. The country banks generally seem to be hard up, and it is to be presumed the country merchants are ditto. There is considerable currency coming in from the country, but there are also considerable amounts being sent out to be used in payment for hogs and cattle, and there is no accumulation of currency here. There is a large demand for New York exchange, which shows that the indebtedness of Western merchants is being paid off as rapidly as collections can be made in the country, but it is evident that the farmers feel poor on account of the low prices of products and the liquidation of indebtedness is difficult. The falling off in the influx of foreign capital in exchange for railroad bonds, which are not taken so readily in Europe, is undoubtedly one of the causes of the present stringent effect. Contractors, negotiators, and other middle men in the West generally, who have assumed liabilities in the expectation of paying them off with the proceeds of bonds sold in Europe, are in many cases unable to pay, and their default obliges their creditors to do the same thing.

New York exchange was firm at 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks to-day. This price for exchange will keep the currency moving eastward.

CURRENCY INFLATION.

Conversation with business men in various departments of trade in this city reveals the fact that many of them, and even some bankers, attribute the present general stringency of money to an insufficient volume of currency. This, however, only proves that a large proportion, perhaps a majority, of our leading business men who have a thorough practical knowledge of the details of their specialties in trade, and many even have a comprehensive knowledge of the laws of supply and demand that govern them, are ignorant of the principles governing the more abstract questions of currency, and that their opinions in many cases given with empirical positiveness are to a great extent erroneous. The most general and palpable error seems to be the opinion that an increase in the volume of paper currency is necessarily an increase in the volume of floating capital, or "money." Many persons in respectable business standing in this city, with whom we have conversed on the subject, seem to ignore the fact that to have currency at all, we must first have marketable wealth, floating exchangeable capital, to turn into currency, and that if we had this and had not a dollar of irredeemable paper money, the exchange of this marketable wealth with other parts of the world would bring the universal currency of specie into circulation here to the full extent to which we had any legitimate necessity for currency of any kind. An instance which illustrates the necessity of first having wealth to turn into currency before we can have the currency, may be found in the very sensible view taken by the Comptroller of the Currency in his forthcoming report in regard to the impracticability of the $25,000,000 redistribution act by which $25,000,000 of National Bank circulation were to be taken from banks having more than the arbitrary proportion accorded to their States by law, and distributed among the banks in States that have less than that proportion. It is now nearly two and a half years since the $54,000,000 of additional National Bank circulation was authorized, and yet many of the Southern and Western States have not taken their allotted proportions, thus showing that it was not currency but *capital* that they lacked. On the other hand, many of the Eastern States where capital is comparatively abundant, and rates of interest low, are financially able to sustain more currency than they have now. They, naturally, resist the plan of taking away $25,000,000 of their circulation and holding it until the West and South shall accumulate the wealth to take it. The Eastern States have the capital and might possibly issue more currency if it were not for the arbitrary legal limitation on the volume of National Bank circulation.

If the legal limit of $354,000,000 to the National Bank circulation were removed, it would probably be found that the amount of currency issued by banks in the Eastern States would increase, because capital is cheaper there, while it is not improbable that the amount issued by banks in the Western States would diminish, and on the whole it is doubtful if the aggregate volume of bank notes would increase much, at least, if it did it would be very slowly from year to year.

Those who fancy there is a necessity for more currency should bear in mind two important facts, viz: *First*, that no bank, community, or government, can have currency except as they have available capital to turn into it. *Second*, that in the National Bank system the Government is all the time paying a premium to private citizens to turn their available capital into National Bank notes, and that this stimulus to the issue of paper money keeps all the capital invested in bank notes that can possibly be used in the form of currency. It must be admitted that if the National Banks had not the privilege of depositing 5 and 6 per cent bonds and getting not only the interest on these, but getting 80 and 90 per cent of the face of the bonds returned to them at once in the form of currency to loan again, they would not issue so much circulation. The profit which the National Banks make on their circulating notes is a bonus which the people pay to induce capitalists to crowd the avenues of circulation with paper money. If this bonus were no longer offered, or if it were diminished by obliging the banks to exchange their 5 and 6 per cent bonds for 4 and 4½ per cents, the volume of paper money in circulation would certainly diminish. The fact is that, instead of there being a necessity for more currency, the aggregate volume of currency is inflated now by means of this bonus. If it were not so, the specie that is continually crowded out of the country by the fixed volume of paper money, which cannot be reduced without legislation, would stay with us and become part of our circulating medium.

DRAINS OF SPECIE.

Some days ago we referred in this column of THE TRIBUNE to the groundless fears expressed by Mr. Boutwell in some of his electioneering speeches, and also by the New York *Financial Chronicle* and some other paper, about the danger of drains of specie from the United States in case of specie resumption. We claimed that Europe could not draw from us anything but what was her own, and that if she did drain us of specie it would only prove that we had no right to have it, and were trying to keep what we had no business to have. The English commercial community are just now experiencing some trepidation in view of a public drain of specie from that country, but the London *Times* of Nov. 7, in reviewing the situation, takes substantially the same view of the case there now that we have, of a possible similar situation here after we have resumed specie payment. The *Times* says:

"The state of our trade should be the only real question to concern us, and, if we can be satisfied that all is sound in that respect, the financial operations to be adjusted between other countries cannot affect us, except profitably, since, if accommodation be sought from us, it simply furnishes opportunities for the temporary employment of all available capital, with perfect safety, and on unusually good terms. The United States, Russia, France, and Austria have all forced paper currencies, and in Germany and Holland silver only can be had. *But no nation can take gold from us unless we owe it to them or agree to lend it to them*, and in the latter case all we have to do is to look to our own convenience and to charge as much as we think desirable. For the present, it is believed the bank accounts are still singularly steady, and the rate of 6 per cent can be maintained without checking business. Whether we shall have to raise our terms must depend on the exigencies of our neighbors, and also on the extent to which they may be willing to permit a depreciation of their various currencies."

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

Some weeks ago, in connection with the endeavor to construct a boat propelled by steam power and adapted to navigation of the Erie Canal, we mentioned the steamer William Baxter as likely to be a success. This boat has just accomplished her return trip from New York to Buffalo, making four miles an hour. Those interested in the Baxter are now confident of success in her speed, economy of fuel, and practicability. Independent of the State's reward, a company has been organized for the purpose of building boats for a new transportation line, and to introduce steam appointments into the ordinary boats that have been built, and are building, discarding wholly the question of monopoly.

DEMONETIZING SILVER AND A DECLINE IN ITS VALUE.

The substitution of a gold coinage for a silver one in Germany, and the probability that the same policy will be adopted by Holland, makes the prospect that the price of silver as compared with gold will decline, and that depriving silver to a considerable extent of its character as a circulating medium may seriously affect the money markets of Europe. It is now understood that the process of making this change has locked up $88,000,000 of gold in Germany. The Bank of Holland also has decided to buy no more silver at any price. It has hitherto bought silver at fl. 104.65 per Dutch £, and has not raised the price for years. A belief is entertained in Europe that Holland intends also to adopt a gold currency; in which case, says the London *Times*, "we may have to expect withdrawals of gold on Dutch account." The decision of the Bank of Holland has created great flatness in the London market for silver, and it has fallen to 59⅛c per ounce—a quotation not previously touched for years. The London *Economist* of Nov. 9 says: The German Government issues its new gold very slowly, and only in such quantities as bankers and other persons who keep stores of the precious metals are likely to take readily, and likely, also, to retain for a considerable time. Before long, according to the announced policy of the Imperial Government, it will supersede silver. Instead of there being various silver standards, as till lately, in the several States throughout Germany, there will be one Imperial gold standard. In consequence, no one likes to keep much silver; every individual, and still more every bank, tries to "pass on" that metal; every one sees that silver will soon be demonetized; that every one who holds a large stock of it when it is demonetized will be a heavy loser.

The *Economist* predicts that this change from a silver to a gold coinage in Germany and Holland will make money stringent in London: "There will be, for a long time, a constant efflux of the metal, which is of principal use to us, and a constant influx of the metal, which is of little use to us comparatively, and therefore there will be a constant cause always to prevent cheap money, and always tending to produce dear money, for a long time to come." The London *Times*, also, of Nov. 9, takes a similar view of the case, and referring to the movement of gold to Germany in payment of the French indemnity, says: "At last the movement seems to have produced a general effect on the prices of all descriptions of securities, and the various markets have closed at a decline, to which there seems to be scarcely an exception."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116	116¼
5-20s of '62, ex. int	112	112¼
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112	112¼
5-20s of '65, ex. int	112	112¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114⅜	115
10-40s	114⅜	115
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	107¾	108
U. S. currency 6s	109	109¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	113⅛	113¼
Chicago City 7s	.....	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	.....	99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s, 93@95	.....	99 and int.
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	.....	108¾@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Nov. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 12 and 13, in Block 15, of s e ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $6,000.

DeKoven st, bet Desplaines and Halsted sts, n f, 25 feet to alley, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $1,350.

Evans st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $700.

Hamlin av, 150 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 25x175 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,137.

Lot 57, in Seavern's Block 18, of s ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $1,350.

Milwaukee av bet Ridgeville road and Ellen st, s w f, Lots 30 and 31, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 1 to 4 and 30 to 33, in Block 3, of w ½ n w ¼, Sec 30, 39, 14, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 20 and 21, in Block 23, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 5, in Assessor's Lot 11 to 13, in Block 10, Rockwell's Addition, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $1,875.

Washington av, bet Lincoln and Wood st, s f, w ½ of Lot 17, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $1,525.

Lot 7, in Givin's et al. e 3 acres of w ½ s w ¼ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $700.

Lots 1 and 2, in W. P. Downs & Co's subdivision in w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,000.

May st, between Polk and Damon sts, e f, Lot 10, dated Nov. 8, Lot 10, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $1,000.

Lake av, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 48x186 ft, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $3,500.

West Twenty-first st, 125 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $750.

West Twenty-first st, 150 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $750.

West Twentieth st, s w cor of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $900.

West Twentieth st, 100 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $700.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 18, in Holstein, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $800.

Lot 61, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14; dated Nov. 22; consideration, $900.

Lot 4, in Crane's Lot 24, in Block 1 of n ½ Block 19, Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $625.

Lots 18, 19, and w 14 ft Lot 20 and s 12 ft [illegible] part of s e ¼ in William H. Adams' Subdivision [illegible] Sec 30, 39, 14, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $6,400.

Lots 46 to 50, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $3,700.

Thirty-fifth st, s e corner Indiana av, Lots 9 and 10, dated April 4; consideration, $6,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 4, in Weigleb's Lots 19 and 20, in Block 4 of ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $5,300.

Lots 66 and 67 in n ½, Block 15, Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 17, in Block 13 of Adam Smith's Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $300.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 1 of n 5 chains of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $6,000.

Block 4 in H. L. Stewart's n ½ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 9 of Hale's Lots 1 to 8, in Johnson's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $1,100.

South 25 ft of north 50 ft of Lot 18 in Johnston's part of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $3,000.

Block 4 of J. W. Stewart's Subdivision, in w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $2,975.

Lots 1 to 26 in Block 4, in same, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $15,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ⅜ of w ½ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 15, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $30,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,238	6,297	7,211	4,161
Wheat, bu	50,420	33,330	12,356	350
Corn, bu	45,770	148,565	8,893	227,020
Oats, bu	34,200	31,570	17,513	5,375
Rye, bu	3,242	1,488	800	5,511
Barley, bu	22,120	18,175	60,808	7,918
Grass seed, lbs	70,370	83,400	26,985	22,000
Flax seed, lbs	43,300	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	69,500	92,399	27,050	6,100
Cured meats, lbs	176,550	108,570	591,970	1583,662
Beef, brls	.....	3,625	440	683
Pork, brls	.....	150	16,481	924
Lard, lbs	27,290	144,510	576,174	788,764
Tallow, lbs	26,170	27,030	64,400	.....
Butter, lbs	43,315	41,721	32,700	223,000
Dressed hogs, No.	193	391	225	253
Live hogs, No.	14,898	17,612	3,963	2,796
Cattle, No.	2,148	978	1,615	1,106
Sheep, No.	430	869	189	.....
Hides, lbs	142,640	107,000	222,670	152,144
Highwines, brls	308	610	653	661
Wool, lbs	318,950	.....	245,330	.....
Potatoes, bu	56	2,680	72	300
Lumber, m feet	958	2,743	1,468	1,197
Shingles, m	1,300	4,050	1,200	1,578
Lath, m	220	1,486	129	73
Salt, brls	2,123	.....	1,459	2,383

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,151 bu wheat; 2,652 bu corn; 4,860 bu oats; 443 bu rye; 2,411 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 136 cars wheat; 140 cars corn; 42 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 54 cars barley. Total, 380 cars, or 151,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this port during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	38,963	105,068	38,152	50,204	79,261
By canal	.....	9,440	.....	.....	.....
To Buffalo	820	281,128	230,439	92,000	77,450
To Erie	.....	21,000	.....	.....	.....
To Oswego	.....	.....	78,030	.....	.....
To Ogdensburgh	119	2,000	41,022	.....	.....
To Huron	900	27,000	22,000	400	.....
To other U S ports	1,191	.....	8,400	27,888	.....
To Montreal	5	14,750	.....	.....	.....
To Colborne	.....	.....	51,512	.....	.....
To Kingston	.....	11,664	.....	.....	.....
To Goderich	.....	.....	48,621	20,029	.....
To other C ports	.....	47,445	.....	.....	.....
Totals	39,998	519,505	[illegible]	199,521	156,711

Also, 6,645 bu rye, by rail.

The Board of Trade, to-day, adopted the rule for packing and inspection of provisions, as posted upon the bulletin board for the past month. They differ from the old ones only in the items that five Inspectors are to be appointed, instead of one; that provisions heretofore known as "regular" shall henceforth be called "standard;" and that the following rules be added (the first has been in operation for some time past, but not hitherto printed):

SEC. 15. In case lard in tierces be delivered of a weight more or less than 320 lbs net, per tierce, the shortage or excess shall be settled for at the current market price; but the full number of packages contracted for shall be delivered. In the settlement of contracts for lard, 320 lbs net shall be taken as the average weight of a tierce.

SEC. 17. The standard net weight of meats packed in boxes shall be as follows: For Cumberland cut, 400 to 475 lbs, and for all other English cuts, hams, and shoulders, 450 to 525 lbs. All settlements of contracts, or deliveries, shall be upon the basis of 425 lbs per box for Cumberlands, and 500 lbs per box for all other meats.

From statements made by parties who ought to know, it appears that the Inspectors who assumed to measure the grain in our warehouses in August last *could not* measure it, under the circumstances, as it was physically impossible to do so without emptying the bins. This should be a sufficient answer to those who have hinted that the Inspectors did not do as well as they might have done. There is reason to believe that the Inspectors could not have arrived at results more closely than they did; and the only fault that can be found with them is that they did not state the difficulties of the situation, so that the world would have known how much of importance attached to the result of their labors.

The Directors of the Board of Trade sat upon the Munn & Scott corpse this afternoon, but the nature of the verdict has not transpired at the date of this writing. The outsiders who canvassed the matter generally agreed that the inquest could scarcely result in less than the resolve that the *cadaver* should be buried so deeply that the jury would not come in contact with it again.

"A Member of the Board of Trade" occupies nearly three-quarters of a column of to-day's *Journal* in arriving at the lame conclusion that, because some person was supposed to be under the influence of liquor seven years ago, therefore, the Board of Trade is *immaculate* to-day. We fail to see that either one or the other has anything to do with the Munn & Scott transactions, which he sets out to explain.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet to-day, and many of them dull, though prices were not materially lower, except in highwines, corn, and provisions. The lightness of the reported shipments of grain on Saturday had something to do with the dulness, as it made many operators feel as if they were settling down to the usual winter work of buying and selling on continually increasing stocks. The shipping movement of to-day was moderately active for the season in the leading cereals. The grocery trade continues dull. Few buyers were in the market, and with only a light order business the aggregate of the day's sales was small. In prices there were few variations, a ⅛c decline in A, B, and C sugars being the only notable change. Dry goods were moving on a liberal scale (considering the obstacles in the way of an active trade), and the buoyant tone prevalent for a number of days past is still a feature of the market. Woollens, flannels, and bleached cottons are specially firm, the tendency in these still being upward. No new features were reported in the butter and cheese market. A moderate amount of trading was done at about Saturday's quotations, or at 8@26c for the former, and at 13@15½c for the latter. Coal continues in good demand without further change in values, $11.00@12.00 for Lackawanna, and $10.50@11.00 for Erie being the prevailing rates. The fish trade remains very quiet. There is a steady demand on local account, but orders from the country are few and small. Dried fruits remain steady, and unchanged. Hay was firm, and loose pressed timothy advanced 50c per ton. The demand was light, but exceeded the supply, which, owing to the prevalence in the country of the epizootic, was limited. Hides were quoted firmer, under a better demand. Oils, paints, tobacco, and wood ruled quiet, as previously quoted.

Trade at the lumber yards was fair to-day, former prices being fully adhered to. Building materials were in moderate demand at previous quotations. Cooperage was quiet and unchanged. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock were in reasonably active request at the prevailing rates. Naval stores were in light demand. Tar has advanced 50c per brl. Salt was fairly active and firm. Wool was moderately active and firm at the recent advance. Seeds were quiet to-day. Timothy was lower and quoted at $3.00@3.05 for prime. Clover was easier, $5.00@5.02½ being obtained for prime seed. Other seeds were quiet and unchanged. Potatoes were scarce and firm. Poultry was in liberal supply, but rather slow of sale, much of it being poor. Game was in demand at Saturday's prices. Green fruits met with the usual demand; prices were unchanged.

Highwines were moderately active, but ½c lower, in sympathy with an easier feeling in New York. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 88½c per gallon.

Lake freights were more active, at about the same rates as those nominal on Saturday, at 11½c for corn, and 12¾@12½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. A total of five charters was reported, which will carry out 100,000 bu wheat, and 85,000 bu corn. It was also rumored that a vessel had been chartered to take out a cargo of old pork, but the fact did not leak out in definite form.

Provisions were moderately active, but lower, in sympathy with a decline in the price of live hogs at the Stock Yards. There were a fair number of orders on hand,—some of them have been here for some days,—and, when holders moderated their views within the limits of the brokers, some of them were filled. Pork was especially weak for future,—nearly 25c lower. It was rumored that another large lot of the old will be shipped out to-morrow. Lard opened with a show of strength, but soon weakened under free offerings for present delivery; there was some inquiry for March, which was not filled. Meats were easier, except hams, which were in unusually active request. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork—Old held at $14.50@14.75; new pork, $13.00@13.25; do seller the month nominal at $12.75@13.00; do seller December, $12.25; do seller January, $12.25; do seller February, $12.37½; do seller March, $12.50; do seller April, $12.50@12.75; prime mess, $11.50@12.00. Lard, cash, 7½c for new; do seller December, 7¼@7⅜c; do seller January, 7½c; do seller February, 7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams, 9¾@10⅛c, and green hams at 7¼@7½c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅜@7½c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3⅝c; do rough sides, 5½c; do short ribs, 5¾@6c; do short clear, 6⅛@6¼c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4⅝c for shoulders; 6¼c for short ribs, and 6⅜@6⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6⅛@6¼c for Cumberlands; 6¼c for short [illegible] ribs, or long clear; 6⅜c for short clear; 8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@30.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 60 brls mess pork (new) at $13.00; 250 brls do, seller December, at $12.25; 100 brls do, seller first half December, at $12.50; 250 brls do, seller January, at $12.25; 250 brls do seller March at $12.50; 100 tcs lard at 7½c; 265 tcs do at 7⅝c; 100 tcs do at 7½c; 750 boxes short ribs, seller December at 6⅛c; 400 boxes short clear, seller December on private terms; 100 boxes shoulders at 4⅝c; 250 tcs do at $14.00 per tierce; 20,000 lbs canvassed and smoked hams at 14c; 40,000 lbs green hams at 7⅝c; 6,000 pcs, and 100,000 lbs do, part on option, at 7½c; 40,000 lbs do at 7⅜c; 1,000 pcs, and 120,000 lbs do (average 16 lbs) at 7⅜c; 40,000 lbs do (average 17 lbs) at 7c; 70 brls extra mess beef at $10.00.

Dressed hogs were quiet. Sales were reported of 12 head at $4.75 per 100 lbs, all round.

Flour was quiet and firm. There was not much demand, but the offerings were limited, and none were pressed on the market. Very little flour is now arriving on sale, most of the receipts having been sold to arrive. Buckwheat flour was in request and stronger. Bran firmer. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 100 brls do on p. t.; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 150 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.15; 100 brls do at $6.05; 300 brls do (Imperial) at $5.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $3.50; 125 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 30 brls do (Jackman's) at $8.00. Total, 1,485 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $13.00 on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	5.75@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	6.75@ 7.50
Bran	12.50@13.00

Wheat was dull and weak, averaging a trifle lower than on Saturday, with apparently not much desire to trade either on the part of buyers or sellers. There was nothing of importance in the tone of advices from other points, but the reported shipments were light, and the receipts larger than heretofore, which made some of our local holders rather weak in the knees. There was very little buying for shi[illegible] Seller December was the principal [illegible] it opened at 110⅝, declined to 108¾, advanced [illegible] 109¾, and closed weak [illegible] $1.09½@1.11, closing at $1.08¾. Seller January [illegible] was little [illegible] ing at the inside. Seller the [illegible] better than nominal at $1.09½@1.10. [illegible] spring closed at $1.18; do. 2 do at $1.00½; [illegible] do at $1.00½; and rejected do at 86c. Cash [illegible] sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.19; 800 bu do at $1.18; 10,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.10¾; 21,600 bu do at $1.10¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.10⅛; 29,800 bu do at $1.10; 8,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00½; 3,200 bu rejected at 86c. Total, 77,000 bu.

Corn was dull, and averaged ⅜@½c lower, though early quoted firmer in New York. The cause of the weakness was much the same at in wheat; small shipments in proportion to the receipts reported this morning, while operators are apparently afraid of the corn to come in next month, as much of the new crop is now dry enough to grade as No. 2. If prices should advance a little, so as to give the farmers an inducement to part with their grain, we should probably have all we want to handle this winter; but with such low prices there certainly is not much temptation to ship from points far distant from this city, where almost nothing is left after paying the costs of transportation. Buying for shipment was slow; and the trading was principally in seller December, which opened at 31⅛c, and closed dull at 31¼c. Seller the month was very quiet, at 31⅛@31⅜c, closing at the inside. Seller January sold at 31⅞@31⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts were dull, closing at 31⅛c. Rejected was relatively firm, closing with 29½c bid. Cash sales were reported of 19,200 bu No. 2 at 31⅜c; 59,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 31¼c; 13,200 bu rejected at 30c; 1,200 bu do at 29⅞c; 1,600 bu do at 29½c. Total, 109,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and strong at a slight advance on Saturday's prices, in sympathy with greater firmness reported in New York. Cash lots sold at 23⅞@24c, the general market being 23⅞c for fresh, and 23½c for regular receipts. Seller December sold at 23⅞@23⅝c, and seller January at 24@24⅛c, all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 24c; 9,600 bu do at 23⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 23½c; 600 bu rejected at 22⅝c; 600 bu do at 22½c; 1,200 bu do at 22c. Total, 18,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but again ½c higher, owing to the fact of a scant supply in proportion to the demand. Sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 56c.

Barley was quiet, but firm, the demand being somewhat better than on Saturday, while the offerings were light. No. 2 opened at 62c, advanced to 63½c in ordinary houses, and closed at about 63c. No. 3 was steady at 51c in ordinary houses. Receipts in Armour, Dole & Co.'s sold above these quotations, and receipts in the Central were a shade below the general market. Seller the month sold sparingly at 63c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 65c; 400 bu do at 64½c; 800 bu do at 63⅝c; 6,800 bu do at 63; 2,400 bu do at 62⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 62c; 5,200 bu do No. 3 at 52c; 9,200 bu do at 51½c; 1,600 bu do at 51c; 800 bu do at 50⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 44c; 2,400 bu do at 43c; 400 bu do at 42½c; 5,200 bu do at 42c; 1,200 bu do at 41c; 800 bu by sample at 85c delivered; 600 bu do at 82c on track; 400 bu at 75c; 2,400 bu do at 63c; 800 bu do at 62½c; 1,200 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 46,600 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail, and New York canals was, Nov. 16, 1872:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	849,976	4,388,988	1,949,209	496,496
Albany	15,000	85,300	118,000	498,600
Buffalo, Nov. 9	144,182	265,460	18,000	359,183
*Chicago	797,010	829,183	686,718	287,141
Milwaukee	401,000	86,000	122,000	101,000
Duluth	194,884	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Nov. 9	339,751	130,477	215,324	9,621
Detroit, Nov. 9	160,041	23,532	43,004	.....
*Oswego	125,000	50,000	40,000	25,000
St. Louis	507,942	84,986	119,089	205,810
Boston	42,241	250,758	265,011	71,519
Toronto	40,29[illegible]	350	3,034	60,299
Montreal	250,049	458,693	63,439	5,983
*Philadelphia	90,000	180,000	80,000	65,000
*Baltimore	85,000	124,000	50,000	.....
Rail shipments	216,086	186,730	179,814	80,507
Lake shipments	807,939	854,761	259,001	221,997
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	1,827,896	2,417,405	158,583	852,540
Total:				
Nov. 16, '72	6,898,770	10,425,892	4,380,326	3,289,645
Nov. 9, '72	6,934,889	10,988,874	4,721,153	3,119,663
Nov. 2, '72	7,453,806	12,295,517	4,681,298	3,228,512
Oct. 26, '72	7,128,911	12,902,928	5,067,901	2,645,032
Oct. 19, '72	6,506,477	13,468,741	5,020,204	2,748,447
Oct. 12, '72	6,419,273	13,098,889	5,353,741	2,504,290
Oct. 5, '72	6,769,012	13,197,751	4,935,963	2,259,389
Nov. 18, '71	8,598,773	6,082,772	6,313,482	3,253,193

* Estimated.

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.	Oats, bu.
Nov. 21	33,862	739,69[illegible]	604,348	.....	11,226	.....
Nov. 14	30,203	823,39[illegible]	885,873	.....	75,376	.....
Nov. 7	25,708	737,30[illegible]	839,805	.....	160	.....
Oct. 31	15,164	472,78[illegible]	569,096	.....	5,919	.....
Total, 4 weeks	104,942	2,772,06[illegible]	2,899,122	.....	92,681	.....
Oct. 24	23,085	817,82[illegible]	760,608	.....	5,919	.....
Oct. 17	21,271	654,29[illegible]	967,804	.....	17,485	9,000
Oct. 10	23,646	763,63[illegible]	980,244	.....	.....	12,000
Oct. 3	11,329	526,45[illegible]	1,168,081	8,190	.....	9,875
Total, 4 weeks	79,341	2,761,63[illegible]	3,876,731	8,190	23,404	30,875

Imports of foreign cereals at the undermentioned ports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ended Nov.	Flour, Brls.	Flour, Sacks.	Wheat, qrs.	Maize, qrs.	Barl'y, qrs.	Peas, qrs.
London	1	9,405	3,332	41,505	14,590	14,667	4,442
Liverpool	4	14,500	2,200	72,400	49,190	950	1,349
Hull	4	.....	.....	5,640	4,829	19,122	2,344
Gloucester	2	.....	217	4,380	1,438	9,787	.....
Newcastle	4	.....	50	6,381	.....	855	127
Glasgow	6	10,620	2,066	23,214	2,896	2,658	1,046
Leith	5	.....	2,044	12,879	.....	6,754	3,177
Cork	2	.....	.....	2,631	14,020	.....	.....
Belfast	1	.....	.....	11,560	8,344	.....	.....
Dublin, Oct. 31		.....	1,258	12,975	5,250	1,785	.....
Bristol, Oct. 31		.....	217	16,950	1,676	.....	.....
Total		34,525	24,967	210,525	102,049	57,259	12,477

The exports from Cronstadt from the opening of navigation to Oct. 28, 1872, have been: Wheat, 587,084 qrs; barley, 1,684 qrs; rye, 501,153 qrs; oats, 881,180 qrs; linseed, 399,311 qrs; linseed cake, 3,507 tons, against the corresponding period in 1871: Wheat, 854,992 qrs; barley, 27,257 qrs; rye, 452,270 qrs; oats, 879,023 qrs; linseed, 505,012 qrs.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 7th inst., from all exporting countries, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 315 cargoes of wheat and 114 cargoes of maize, against 314 cargoes of wheat and 118 cargoes of maize the previous week; 380 cargoes of wheat and 76 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1871, and 405 cargoes of wheat and 203 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1870.

Comparative stocks of flour and grain in London:

	1871. Nov. 1.	1872. Oct. 1.	1871. Nov. 1.	1870. Nov. 1.	1871. Dec. 31.
Flour, cwts	260,000	189,000	431,000	314,000	462,983
Wheat, qrs	252,591	252,725	438,822	463,700	508,635
Corn, qrs	98,737	96,088	30,856	80,297	15,066
Oats, qrs	364,642	309,209	442,302	458,416	481,976
Barley, qrs	19,495	23,189	50,476	30,176	49,036
Rye, qrs	124	112	1,165	1,844	3,742
Peas, qrs	8,870	8,943	2,808	28,165	3,780
Beans, qrs	11,347	7,802	8,918	6,000	6,331
Buckwheat	41	.....	1,924	.....	.....
Total, qrs	795,847	691,348	987,281	1068,576	1068,566

Grain movement at Montreal from Jan. 1 to Nov. 13, 1872:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Exports. 1872.	Exports. 1871.
Flour, brls	785,249	829,757	469,050	609,818
Wheat, bu	4,279,739	7,525,535	3,308,347	6,818,375
Corn, bu	7,614,300	2,938,549	7,169,776	2,692,338
Oats, bu	51,663	38,218	402,950	1,905
Barley, bu	46,507	52,204	106,371	21,652
Rye, bu	8,900	3,325	874	72
Peas, bu	385,262	216,608	950,216	481,765
Total grain	12,386,371	10,[illegible]4,489	11,938,534	9,953,107

Stocks of flour and wheat in Paris:

	1872. Nov. 1.	1871. Nov. 1.
Flour, cwts	63,318	802,116
Wheat, cwts	11,546	125,364

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the ten months ended Oct. 31, for the last three years, and their sources:

Wheat.	1870. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1871. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1872. Cwts., 112 lbs.
Russia	8,219,154	13,310,476	14,688,056
Denmark	294,879	85,113	350,033
Germany	3,085,895	2,448,256	3,402,556
France	174,651	122,204	1,891,905
Austrian Territories	45,272	239,147	42,232
Turkey, etc	407,273	1,389,766	745,124
Egypt	104,950	544,866	1,930,440
U. S. America	10,666,001	10,832,561	6,386,928
Chili	549,520	411,085	1,247,441
B. N. America	2,212,722	2,426,248	997,117
Other countries	209,387	556,817	1,384,398
Total wheat, cwts	25,969,710	32,365,338	33,716,552
Barley	6,127,610	6,445,039	10,921,911
Oats	9,005,491	9,179,741	10,026,597
Peas	1,618,148	715,086	994,485
Beans	1,218,186	2,391,497	2,534,376
Ind. corn	14,420,890	14,260,760	20,553,505
Indian corn	2,284,420	2,611,031	2,603,630
Total spring grain	32,732,325	32,992,123	45,030,874
Flour, from			
Germany	726,292	771,327	841,286
France	631,786	14,409	750,045
U. S. America	1,857,447	1,603,807	459,941
B. N. America	334,306	295,445	239,201
Other countries	470,800	662,026	763,852
Total flour, cwts	4,020,631	3,347,011	3,054,325
Grand total, cwts	62,342,666	68,704,472	81,201,751

And for the month of October for three years:

Wheat, from	1870. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1871. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1872. Cwts., 112 lbs.
Russia	1,205,391	2,292,698	1,704,348
Denmark	22,886	21,905	196,859
Germany	63,620	292,294	661,559
France	93,811	12,185	1,148,345
Austrian Territories	.....	10,000	.....
Turkey, etc	83,569	71,637	17,881
Egypt	4,336	202,495	203,395
U. S. America	1,190,504	1,502,496	1,042,309
Chili	88,268	119,724	77,082
B. N. America	232,480	449,669	339,455
Other countries	35,950	51,359	329,416
Total wheat, cwts	3,060,794	5,025,387	5,718,647
Barley	369,199	1,155,443	1,762,645
Oats	745,998	1,088,706	1,270,609
Peas	77,868	42,678	200,369
Beans	124,511	334,736	286,749
Indian corn	2,284,420	2,611,031	2,603,630
Total spring grain	3,911,416	5,289,892	6,124,052
Flour, from			
Germany	40,584	120,232	140,705
France	4,140	2,041	241,377
U. S. America	279,750	111,402	114,749
B. N. America	61,023	48,097	39,963
Other countries	64,365	66,036	99,405

PACKING IN ST. LOUIS.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, say that hogs are coming in there more rapidly than ever. In a ponderous sentence which contains the astounding number of 355 words, they claim that St. Louis is being heavily discriminated against in the matter of freights to the seaboard, and then give the following view of the situation:

Assured of low prices during the winter, Europe sent large orders to this country, through New York, and distributed many of them in the West, and yet retained the bulk of them in New York, where they could be executed to the greater convenience of shippers, who, to secure regular supplies to their European correspondents, have taken up most of the heavy freight room in steamers leaving for Europe; Scotland, England, France, Germany, &c., before the close of the year, and hence interfere materially with those who may be receiving bacon, lard, and pork into Atlantic ports, with a view to early sales for export. This comparative suspension of exports will temporarily throw an increased quantity of products upon home markets, and not improbably drive such an increased quantity into consuming districts as will break them down to such an extent as to react upon the producer of the West, and force upon them a lower scale of values, which, taken in connection with the fact that packers lost money last year, upon an average cost of a little over 4 cents, and a million of hogs less than will be killed, this, greatly strengthens their claim for 3½ cents and especially as many drovers, who rarely fail to lose money on packing, are refusing 4 cents, even in Cincinnati, and of preference, are having their hogs packed on their own account, knowing as they do, by repeated experience, that they usually sell in the spring, at the lowest going price, and invariably pay the highest current charges—thus placing a profit quite out of their reach, except under extraordinary circumstances. The trade, either for home use or export, at the principal cities of the Union, more particularly on the Atlantic Coast, is very unsatisfactory, continually pointing to lower prices, and, as at Baltimore, limited to "hand to mouth" transactions upon constantly receding values, whilst at no point, either South or West, is there much doing in products, or any disposition to accumulate stock. Under these circumstances it is impossible to vitalize the trade, and from the mere want of demand there is necessarily a somewhat unprecedented increase in the slaughter of hogs at the Western towns, and a slight falling off in the number cut at the more interior, showing that drovers have no proper inducement to hunt up markets, but have made up their minds to accept those nearest home. This determination may operate disadvantageously to second-class packing points at the East and the more interior ones of the West, but will ultimately prove an advantage by placing the growers of the West in a more independent position, and compelling purchasers of provisions, like those of sugar, wheat, and corn, to come to their places of production if they desire to purchase at the cheapest prices. In this manner the East will send out its orders, and the several consuming countries of Europe, without depending upon the distributing markets of Great Britain, and paying their charges, will open up a correspondence immediately in the vicinity of the place of production, and thereby secure not only cheaper articles, but those specially required for the trade, and avoid carrying a large quantity of less desirable stock.

PACKING IN KANSAS CITY.

Now that the election is over, and the cold weather has set in, our packing-houses have gone right into business, and are running their full complement of hands at pork-packing, &c., &c. At T. J. Bigger's establishment they have killed, up to date, 4,457 hogs, but few of these have been barrelled up as pork, most all being salted down as bulk meats. The hogs thus killed have been mostly light, the average being 220 pounds, costing on foot about $3.79. He has only just commenced his fall killing, the rapid rise in hogs for the past two months, and the light weights coming on, deferring him from making a purchase. About 405 packages have been shipped by him, all to a foreign market, at private sale. He commenced last week on buffalo meat, and is now running a number of hands drying and packing it. Plankenton & Armour's packing-house is decidedly the largest in our neighborhood, and has done the most in slaughtering, having killed and packed 13,000 head of cattle, making over 40,000 barrels of beef of A No. 1 quality to date. The cattle killed by them this season are all Texans: new, fine, and in good condition. They completed their beef packing last week, and are busy with hogs, having slaughtered 8,500 at at an average of of 265 lbs each, and will continue their pork packing, etc., all through the winter. They do not report any sales of beef yet worth making note of, and having only just commenced on bulk meats, have made no shipments. Ferguson & Slavens have not done so much as usual this season, having killed up to date 6,000 head of cattle, and shipping to New York at private sale 18,000 brls A No. 1 beef. In the line of hogs they have only just commenced, and have slaughtered about 2,000 at an average weight of 275 lbs each. The hogs killed were a prime lot, perhaps no finer having been brought to market this season. Nofsinger, Tobey & Co. have so far done less than any other packing establishment this season, and report having killed 600 head of cattle which have been already packed, making 1,800 barrels No. 1 mess beef. Of hogs their kill has also been light, but inform me they have only just commenced, having only slaughtered 1,000 thus far, most of them being salted for bulk meats. It may be safely said that, with the exception of the last-named firm, that the beef-packing is over for this season, and hog-killing just commenced—perhaps a more prosperous season. Thus far the Kansas City Stock Yards never had the run of cattle, being unusually large. Their yards, with large additions just added, are capable of holding over 8,000 head, and most of the time every available space has been occupied. The following statement, taken from their books, will compare well, if not showing a larger amount of stock received than that of your city:

RECEIVED AT THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS FOR OCTOBER.

Cattle	65,586	Hogs	3,684
Sheep	776	Horses	265

SHIPMENTS FOR OCTOBER.

Cattle	60,386	Hogs	3,766
Sheep	823	Horses	300

The hog trade is looking up, and it is only within the past year that accommodations of any kind to amount to anything could be found for them. Now that arrangements have been made to receive them at the K. C. stock yards, the trade in this line has more than doubled within the past few months. The following gentlemen represent the Company: J. M. Walker, President; G. N. Altman, Secretary; J. F. Joy, Treasurer; Jerome Smith, Superintendent. The facilities of these yards are very great, being on a line with all the railroads running west and through the stock-raising country. Branches from all the main tracks run up to their yards, thus affording unequalled accommodations to shippers and purchasers. Below I give the following receipts and sales up to 6 p. m.: Cattle, 376; hogs, 610. Sales of 17 thin Texas steers at $1.75, average over 890 lbs. Sales of hogs—279, average 243 lbs, at $3.70; 94, average 350 lbs, at $3.70. Although sales of cattle are light, the market is active, and good smooth stock steers are in demand. Hogs still continue steady, although prices not quite so good as yesterday, being 5 cents off; express raise, $3.65 to $3.70. I quote the following figures: Bacon—Clear sides, 11 to 11½c; clear rib, 11c; shoulders, 7½c to 8c; breakfast bacon, 13c. Beef—Mess, $8.00; extra, $10.00. Pork—Clear, $17.00 to $18.00; mess, $14.90 to $14.50. Lard—Pure leaf, 10c; kettle rendered in tierces, 8½c. Hams—Sugar-cured canvassed, 16½c; plain do, 15½c; bacon hams, 11c. Dried Beef—Choice, 16½c; common do, 10c. In cooperage, the demand exceeds the supply. We quote the following on contract of to-day's: Pork barrels, $1.50; lard tierces, $1.93; beef tierces, $2.10. The cold weather of the past week has made business of all kinds active, and presume in my next letter I shall have to report a considerable rise in provisions of all kinds.

Nov. 21. C.

BOSTON.

The *Shipping List* has the following:

The wool trade continues to be the most attractive feature in the market. Manufacturers and speculators have been operating largely, and prices still tend upward. Stocks are running very low, and it is believed that the supply here and to come from the country will fall short of the wants of mills. Our report gives some interesting particulars. Cotton is in a little better demand, but no material change in price.

Hides are excited and higher, with large transactions here and in New York. Leather is in request, and prices have advanced materially since the fire. The shoe manufacturers have not commenced operations to an [illegible] extent, but a large demand for spring goods is expected, and [illegible] I was look for considerable activity in all branches connected w[illegible] the shoe trade after Thanksgiving. The houses that were lo[illegible]ated on Pearl, High, and Congress streets are now scattered over [illegible] city. Several temporary structures for their accommodation are in course of construction on the Fort Hill district, and some are already occupied, but it will be some time before many of them get into good working order. So far, but very few failures are reported among the shoe and leather men.

The dry goods trade is considerably embarrassed by the failures of several of the largest jobbers. There is a disposition to deal as leniently as possible with them, and it is likely that arrangements will soon be made to allow them to resume business. The smaller dry goods houses are sound and ready for trade. All kinds of cotton goods are in better request at stronger prices. Woollen fabrics are tending upward, but the most marked advance is in flannels, which are fully 10 per cent higher than before the fire.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were moderately active. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.08⅝@1.08¾ seller December, closing at $1.08⅝, and $1.09⅝@1.09¾ seller January, closing at the inside. Corn was steady at 31⅛@31⅜c seller the month, and 31⅛@31¼c seller December, 31⅝@31⅞c seller January, all closing at the inside. Lake freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.78@1.84 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There has been rather more inquiry the past week at the East, but the market here is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $80.00@120.00 for choice; and $120.00@150.000 for choice green hurl.

BEANS—Were in some demand among local dealers. The offerings of common to medium beans are large, but prime hand picked navies are scarce. We quote: Navies at $2.25@2.50; fair to medium, $1.50@2.00; common, $1.00@1.25. Sales include 9 brls and 8 bags at $1.37½; 15 bags at $1.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were moderately active at previous prices. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	.....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	.....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	.....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	.....	40.00

BUTTER—There was a reasonably active inquiry for good to choice qualities to supply local wants, and for common descriptions for shipment to New York, and for baker's use, but medium to fair grades were much neglected. In values no decided change was noticeable, the following being the ruling prices: Strictly choice daly, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Bagging continues dull with little or no variation in prices. The demand is small and mainly confined to burlaps and gunnies. Following are the quotations: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Met with a satisfactorily active demand and were uniformly firm. We repeat our list as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.15@2.25
Corn, Elgin	2.60@2.70
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.65@2.85
Peas, 2 lb	2.90@3.00
Lima beans, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Lobster, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—This market was unchanged in any essential particular. Stocks both of Eastern and Western factory are considerably reduced, but, in the absence of anything like activity in the demand, the feeling among holders is by no means one of confidence, and large orders would be filled at a concession. We make no change in our list: New York factory, 14½@15½c; factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Remains firm, under a continued active demand, at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00@9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. The offerings are large, but packers are pretty well supplied for the present. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.55; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@30.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ℔ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in very good request, previous prices being generally sustained. We quote: East Brurner pears at $4.00; winter Kellis do at $3.50@4.00; Rein di Nice grapes at 30c; white Tokay at 25c; Muscat, 20c.

EGGS—Were in some demand for home consumption. The offerings were ample; fresh quotable at 25@27c; limed and pickled, 20@22c; sales include 65 pkgs at 26c; 400 doz at 25c; 5 pkgs at 22c.

FEATHERS—A very good home and shipping demand exists for prime feathers. The receipts being ample, prices are a shade higher. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@68c, from first hands; jobbing price, 72@78c; mixed feathers at 25@55c, according to quality; chicken, 6@9c.

FISH—In this department no new features were noticeable. Quiet still prevails, and values remain steady and uniform. Stocks are not large, but fully equal to present requirements. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.80@1.85; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Under this head only slight change was noticeable. The demand is slowly improving as the season advances, but the general market is still far from being active. Prices are quoted firm for most descriptions. We repeat our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10¼@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5@5½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—The receipts were fair, and a very good demand prevailed at former prices. We note sales of 25 doz prairie chickens at $3.25; 5 doz do at $3.00; 40 doz quail at $2.00; 10 doz do at $1.75; 4 doz partridges at $5.50; 10 doz rabbits at $2.00; 2 wild turkeys at $1.50@2.00; 100 venison hams at 18@20c; 5 saddles at 20c; 4 carcases at 10c; 1 do at 9c.

GROCERIES—A further slight decline in A, B, and C sugars is noted, with which exceptions prices range firm, as are also syrups, but for most articles in the list the market is lacking in strength. Trade continues dull, with little prospect of an early improvement. Below are the prevailing prices:

BICARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@23½c; prime Rio, 21¾@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@7⅞c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13⅞@13¾c; granulated, 13¼@13⅜c; A, standard, 12⅞@13c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; yellow C, 11¾@11⅞c; choice brown, 11⅜@11½c; prime do, 11@11⅛c; fair do, 10½@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅜@11½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6⅜c; German mottled, 7⅛@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4¾c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—A very fair local demand prevailed for choice apples. We continue to quote them firm at $2.75@3.50 per bu from store, and $2.75@3.00 in car lots. Cranberries were in fair request at previous prices. Sales include 150 brls choice apples at $3.00@3.50; 30 brls do at $2.50; 30 brls frosted at $1.50; 200 brls cranberries at $11.50; 170 brls do at $11.00; 250 brls do at $10.50; 20 cases grapes at $3.00.

HAY—The firmness recently developed in this market shows no abatement, the arrivals continuing small and barely sufficient to meet current wants of the trade. We note an advance of 50c per ton in loose pressed timothy, with which exceptions quotations are the same as on the closing days of last week. Wholesale dealers are paying the following prices: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was firmer, under a better demand, and, in some instances, an advance was realized. We quote: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10¾c; do light, 10¾@11c; part cured, 9½@9¾c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; descons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There was some inquiry for prime hops for home consumption and shipment. The receipts being ample, prices are unchanged and quotable as follows: Prime Wisconsin at 25@30c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c; Bavarian, 35c.

HONEY—Prime honey was in fair request at 25@30c; dark comb and strained were in abundant supply and quiet at 18@22c. Sales include 700 lbs prime Western at 25c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate request at previous prices. We continue to quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7c
Bar iron	5	3-10@ 5 4-10 rates
Heavy band	5	3-10@ 5 8-10 rates
Light band	5	3-10@ 5 7-10 rates
Hoop	5	3-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5	3-10@ 5 8-10 rates
Round and square	5	3-10@ 5 8-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5	3-10@ 5 C-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	2[illegible]	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7½	
Norway nail rods	9	@ rates
German plow steel	11	@ 9½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10¾	@ 13 rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@ 12 rates

LEMONS—Were in light request. The supply is meagre but adequate for the present. Oranges were in very fair demand. We quote French lemons at $7.50@8.00; Malagas at $7.00@7.50; oranges at $9.00@11.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were without essential change. A fair amount of business was transacted at the following range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c, less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand, prices ruling steady and quotable as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, 6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½; 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in light request. Tar has advanced 50c per brl, now quoted at $6.50@7.00. Other articles were without change. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @ 5.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @ 7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.50 @ 7.00

OILS—Trade was again dull, and prices were only indifferently sustained. There was, however, no quotable change, and we repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 85c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in limited request at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	11.50@12.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	3.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—Was rather quiet. There was a fair supply, and choice lots met with ready sale. Turkeys quotable at 9@12½c; chickens at $1.50@3.00. Sales include 400 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 800 lbs do at 12c; 1,800 lbs at 11c; 400 lbs at 10c; 4,000 lbs do at 9c; 60 doz chickens at $3.00; 65 doz do at $2.00@2.50; 15 doz at $1.50.

POTATOES—Were in good demand and firmer, owing to scarcity. Peachblows quotable at 60@65c on track. Potatoes sell from store at 60@75c. We note sales of 1 car peachblows at 62½c on track; 930 bu choice do at 70@75c from store; 60 bu do at 60@65c.

SWEET POTATOES—Were scarce and firm at $3.50@4.00 for choice Southern yellow.

SEEDS—The market was quiet, with prices easier. Timothy was quotable at $2.50@3.05 for common to prime seed. Clover was lower, prime being freely offered at $5.00@5.02½. Flax and other seed was quiet. Sales were reported of 60 bags timothy at $2.80; 60 sacks common at $2.50; 200 bags prime clover at $5.02½; 30 bags do at $5.00.

SALT—Was moderately active. Stocks are light, and the market rules quite firm in consequence. We continue to quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.35; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.50; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in good demand at the following range of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	[illegible]
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	[illegible]
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	[illegible]

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x6 by 6x8	[illegible]
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x6	[illegible]
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	[illegible]

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x11	[illegible]
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x13	[illegible]
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x1¾	[illegible]
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x8	[illegible]
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	[illegible]
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	[illegible]
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	[illegible]
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	[illegible]
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	[illegible]

TEAS—Remain quiet and unchanged. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 60@65c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine ex[illegible] hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 55@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 45@50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market ruled quiet, with prices firm for all standard goods. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 65@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was in good request at the prices following: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—Was moderately active and firm at the recent advance. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra	[illegible]
Tub, washed dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	[illegible]
Super, pulled	[illegible]
Extra, pulled	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,50[illegible]. The market opens dull and heavy this week. The receipts were not unusually large, but with the stale cattle made the supply largely excessive, and with the Eastern markets in an unsatisfactory condition, outside buyers were slow to take hold. A few hundred head were taken for shipment East, and local butchers and feeders took as many more, but the aggregate of the day's sales was small and had scarcely a noticeable effect upon the large supply in the yards. The wants of the local trade are small at present, and may be expected to continue so until after the holidays. A diminished shipping demand may also be anticipated, and unless there is a marked falling off in the receipts of common and medium cattle, even the low prices now prevalent cannot be sustained. Sales were reported at $2.50@3.75 for common to good Texans and inferior to good cows at $4.25@5.00 for medium grades, and at $5.25@5.75 for good to choice shipping beeves. The tendency, at the close, was to lower prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 18,430. The supply, as will be seen, was unusually heavy for a Monday, and proved more than the market would bear, the published sales indicating a reduction of 15c from the prices current on Saturday. Large arrivals were generally anticipated this week, and lower prices were expected to result, but few had looked for so serious a decline on the opening day. Packers and shippers were in excellent humor, as they were enabled to fill their orders at prices of their own making, but among sellers the feeling was one of despondency, the depression increasing as the day advanced, and it became evident that several thousand hogs would have to be "held over," and that, in all probability, further concessions would have to be granted. The extreme range of prices was $3.95@4.85, though sales at the extremes were few, most of the transfers being within the range of $4.10@4.20. We quote closing prices at 3.95@4.05 for common; at $4.10@4.15 for medium, and at $4.20@4.30 for good to choice. Following are some of the transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
164	289	$4.15	83	266	$4.10	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	234	4.15	87	244	4.10	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
178	299	4.25	47	305	4.15	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
217	238	4.20	256	222	4.15	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	374	4.35	98	314	4.15	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
173	259	4.15	49	323	4.20	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	275	4.12½	214	281	4.15	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
157	250	4.15	98	316	4.30	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	287	4.20	100	285	4.15	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	268	4.20	62	275	4.10	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	330	4.20	63	239	4.00	77	[illegible]	[illegible]
85	320	4.15	70	332	4.35	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
212	274	4.20	44	249	4.20	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	277	4.15	50	255	4.15	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	261	4.20	52	256	4.12½	51	276	[illegible]
96	243	4.15	58	289	4.10	55	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	240	4.10	85	244	4.12½	56	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	244	4.10	65	223	4.10	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
87	301	4.10	60	220	4.10	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
101	282	4.10	110	277	4.15			

SHEEP—Received, 830. Very little trading was done in this branch of the market, and values underwent no visible change. Prices may be quoted steady at $3.00@5.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 25.

AT THE YARDS.—There was no change in the lumber yards to-day. An average trade was experienced, and buyers were in fair attendance. [illegible] Joist and scantling being [illegible] Fencing had liberal sal[illegible] Prices closed firm.

QUOTA[TIONS.]

First and second clear
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inc[h]
Third clear, 1 inch
Third clear, thick
First and second clear floori[ng,] rough
First and second clear siding
Common siding
Common flooring, dressed, se[...]
Common flooring, dressed, in[...]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 1[...] upward
A stock boards
B stock boards
Common boards
Joist, scantling, small timber, [...] and under
Fencing
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 fee[t]
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet
Shingles—sawed A, ℔ m
Pickets, square
Pickets, flat
Cedar posts, split
Cedar posts, round
Lath
No. 1 sawed
A or Star

Three dollars per car to be add[ed] which charge follows the shingles [...]

Tallyness—Five shingles to [...] ness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Business at th[e] [...] was dull to-day, and prices [...] closed as follows:

Oak (dry)
Black walnut
Maple
Ash (dry)
Butternut
Counter tops (select)
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matc[hed]
Axles
Wagon poles (each)
Hickory

WHITEWOOD—A fairly activ[e] [...] anced in whitewood, box boar[ds] [...] chiefly called for. We again q[uote] [...]

Box boards
Common
Claw
Culls

The receipts and shipment[s] [...] hours, ending at 7 o'clock [...] as follows:

Lumber, m
Shingles, m
Lath, m

Corresponding figures, same [...]

Lumber, m
Shingles, m
Lath, m

LUMBER AFLOAT—A part of [...] expected from Manistee arri[ved] [...] the rest will be in to-morrow [...] country buyers were in fair [...] fair business was done. Pric[es] [...] and joists and scantling broug[ht] [...] Good to choice mill run lumbe[r] [...] mand, and sold during the day a[t] [...] Common strips and boards bro[ught] [...] @16.00, and common mixed lu[mber] [...] @13.00. Shingles, lath, and p[...] sales, and prices closed at [...] $3.50 for lath, and from $9.00 [...] From 10 to 12 cargoes change[d] [...] which were, however, record[ed] [...] vessels, immediately after the [...] Lumber Exchange docks, bega[n] [...] ready for their winter quarter[s] [...] ber vessels will leave this port [...] after the arrival of the exp[...] Green Bay and Manistee, the [...] market will close entirely for th[e] [...]

Herkimer County Da[iry]

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 2[...] has been more brisk this week th[an] [...] tory.

About 800 boxes of farm dairy ch[eese] [...] and sold at 13c, 13½c, and 14c, t[...] reached for extra fancy lots only.

Notwithstanding the prevailing [...] which renders it difficult to haul th[e] [...] pot, a large number of factoryme[n] [...] with offerings of over 10,000 box[es] [...] were sold. We give the leading [...] lows: Turner & Welch, 14c [...] 14c; Smith Manufacturing [...] Warren Centre, 13½c; Buchen, 13[...] 14c; Countryman, 14c; Cole, 13½c [...] man's, 13½c; Brockway, 13½c; S[...] Peck, 14c; Osgood, 13½c; Nichols, [...] ler, 14c; Ladue, 14½c; Little Fall[s] [...] D. Ives, 14c; Eatonville, 14c.

It will be seen that prices were a [...] week's sales, and that several "fa[...] not care to make any transactions [...] Butter was brought forward free[ly] [...] sales were brisk at 30 to 33c, accordi[ng] [...]

At the Utica market the trade was [...] made for lower rates than last wee[k] [...] generally were firm in their dema[nds] [...] boxes were sold, at prices rangin[g] [...] and nearly the same quantity wa[s] [...] commission.

The stock of cheese back in He[rkimer] [...] joining counties is not so large as ha[s] [...] by some of the New York papers.

The weather during the week ha[s] [...] light fall of snow, just sufficient to [...] The herds go into winter quarters [...]

MARINE INTELLIG[ENCE.]

PORT OF CHICAGO [...]

ARRIVED [...]

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 100 tons [...] shingles.

Prop Passaic, Buffalo, 300 bars r[...] sundries.

Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 165 m [...] lath.

Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 470 to[ns] [...]

Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 560 m lum[ber] [...]

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, [...] 9 brls flour, 45 bu potatoes, and [...]

Barge Orkney Lass, Buffalo, 480 tons [...]

Barge Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lum[ber] [...]

Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 150 m lumber [...]

Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 120 m lumber.

Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 18 m [...] wood.

Schr Madeira, Oswego, 3,400 brls salt.

Scow Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 m lum[ber] [...]

Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 150 m lumber [...]

Schr Mary Collins, Port Huron, 225 m [...]

Schr Advance, Muskegon, 150 m lumbe[r] [...]

Prop Geo. Dunbar, Grand Haven, 175 [...]

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 455 brs rai[ls] [...] pkgs fish, and sundries.

Bark Carrier, Manistee, 180 m lumber.

Schr G. Harrison, White Lake, 110 m lu[mber] [...]

Schr Kate L. Howard, Manistee, 85 m lu[mber] [...]

Schr Norman, Sturgeon Bay, 230 m lum[ber] [...]

Schr Live Oak, Grand Haven, 130 cds w[ood] [...]

Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.

Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 75 m lum[ber] [...]

Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, 160 m [...]

Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds w[ood] [...]

Schr Jones, Muskegon, 116 m lumber.

Schr Col. Ellsworth, Menominee, 250 m [...] lath.

Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 24 cds wo[od] [...]

Schr Guido, St. Joseph, 45 m lumber.

Schr Denmark, Jacksonport, 6,250 posts [...]

Scow R. H. Becker, Alaska, 129 cds wood [...]

Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 50 m lumb[er] [...]

Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m [...] ber.

Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Hav[en] [...]

Barge E. M. Tyson, Menominee, 400 m [...]

Brig Fashion, Menominee, 160 m lumbe[r] [...]

Schr Truman Moss, Frankfort, 192,545 f[t] [...]

Schr Bay State, Menominee, 210 m lumb[er] [...]

Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 30 m lumber [...]

CLEARED.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 140 brls [...]

Prop Passaic, Buffalo, 3,050 brls pork, [...] corn, and sundries.

Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 50 brls bee[f] [...] 200 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 1[...] 7,000 bu wheat, 450 brls pork, 11[...] tcs lard, and sundries.

Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, sundries.

Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, sundrie[s] [...]

Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, 100 brls sal[t] [...] 300 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr Norman, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

MONDAY, Nov. 25.—Quotable at 12[...] wheat, and 11½c for corn to Buffal[o] [...] gagements reported were: To Buf[falo] [...] ars Delaware and J. D. Sawyer, c[...] propellers Russia and Empire St[ate] [...] private terms; propeller Fountain [...] and corn on private terms. Total c[...] to 100,000 bu wheat and 84,000 bu [...]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—Grain [...] quiet and unchanged, and rates qu[...] for wheat to Buffalo, and 18c to C[...] propeller Montana takes a cargo [...] wheat to Buffalo at New York thro[ugh] [...]

Nov. 22.—No charters were rep[orted] [...] falo.

MARINE ITEMS.

—The season of 1872 has closed [...]

—The schooner Coquette struck [...] Oswego, and sunk.

—The schooner Winona, ashore [...] has gone to pieces.

—The schooner Rogers, sunk at [...] been raised.

—The schooners Shepard, Travel[...] Bells, have laid up at Milwaukee.

—A schooner is ashore near G[...] name not reported.

The lost schooners, Oak Leaf an[d] [...] arrived safely at Marquette.

—The fleet for several days penn[ed] [...] Point are again under way.

—Snow has fallen to the depth o[f] [...] Buffalo.

—The schooner Hattie Johnson [...] repairs at Milwaukee.

—At Bay City everything indic[ates] [...] holiday for river men.

—The tug Belle King is receivin[g] [...] at Cleveland.

—The tug Martin left Deroit [...] Vanderbilt, ashore at Mackinay.

joist and scantling being still chiefly called for. Fencing had liberal sales on country account. Prices closed firm.

QUOTABLE.

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00@16.00
Fencing	13.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ℔ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Business at the hardwood yards was dull to-day, and prices fluctuating. Prices closed as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@50.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	35.00
Axles	60@75
Wagon poles (each)	55@60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD—A fairly active day was experienced in whitewood, box boards and culls being chiefly called for. We again quote:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	958	468
Shingles, m	1,800	1,200
Lath, m	220	129

Corresponding figures, same date last year.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	2,743	1,197
Shingles, m	4,030	1,578
Lath, m	1,486	73

LUMBER AFLOAT—A part of the lumber fleet expected from Manistee arrived this morning, the rest will be in to-morrow. Both city and country buyers were in fair attendance, and a fair business was done. Prices advanced 50c, and joists and scantling brought $11.50@12.00. Good to choice mill run lumber was in active demand, and sold during the day at from $17@20.50. Common strips and boards brought from $13.00@16.00, and common mixed lumber from $12.50@13.00. Shingles, lath, and pickets had liberal sales, and prices closed at $3.25 for shingles, $3.50 for lath, and from $9.00@10.00 for pickets. From 10 to 12 cargoes changed hands, none of which were, however, recorded. The lumber vessels, immediately after their arrival at the Lumber Exchange docks, began to strip and get ready for their winter quarters. No more lumber vessels will leave this port this season, and after the arrival of the expected fleets from Green Bay and Manistee, the wholesale lumber market will close entirely for the season.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1872.—The market has been more brisk this week with larger sales of factory.

About 800 boxes of farm dairy cheese were delivered and sold at 13c, 13½c, and 14c, the last figure being reached for extra fancy lots only.

Notwithstanding the prevailing horse epidemic, which renders it difficult to haul the cheese to the depot, a large number of factorymen were in market with offerings of over 10,000 boxes and 7,000 boxes were sold. We give the leading transactions as follows: Turner & Welch, 14c; St. Johnsville, 14c; Smith Manufacturing Company, 13½c; Warren Centre, 13½c; Buchen, 13½c; Dairy Valley, 14c; Countryman, 14c; Cole, 13½c; Caryl, 14c; Brookman's, 13½c; Brockway, 13½c; Schuyler, 14c; Wm. Teck, 14c; Osgood, 13½c; Nichols, 14c; Nash & Keeler, 14c; Ladue, 14½c; Little Falls Central, 14c; J. D. Ives, 14c; Eatonville, 14c.

It will be seen that prices were a shade below last week's sales, and that several "fancy factories" did not care to make any transactions at the ruling price. Butter was brought forward freely this week, and sales were brisk at 30 to 33c, according to quality.

At the Utica market the trade was dull, and an effort made for lower rates than last week, but factorymen generally were firm in their demands. About 2,000 boxes were sold, at prices ranging from 13½ to 14c, and nearly the same quantity was sent forward on commission.

The stock of cheese back in Herkimer and the adjoining counties is not so large as has been represented by some of the New York papers.

The weather during the week has been cool, with a light fall of snow, just sufficient to whiten the ground. The herds go into winter quarters in good condition. F. H. W.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........Nov. 25.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 100 tons pig iron, 980 m shingles.
Prop Passaic, Buffalo, 390 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 165 m lumber, 180 m lath.
Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 470 tons railroad iron.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 560 m lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 580 m lumber, 9 brls flour, 45 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Barge Orkney Lass, Buffalo, 480 tons coal.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 18 m lumber, 20 cds wood.
Schr Madeira, Oswego, 3,450 brls salt.
Scow Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Port Huron, 225 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Grand Haven, 175 cds slabs.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 455 brs railroad iron, 1,011 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 110 m lumber.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Manistee, 85 m lumber.
Schr Norman, Sturgeon Bay, 230 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Grand Haven, 130 cds wood.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 24 cds wood, 14 cds bark.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 45 m lumber.
Schr Denmark, Jacksonport, 6,250 posts.
Scow R. H. Becker, Alaska, 120 cds wood.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 80 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge E. M. Tyson, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Truman Moss, Frankfort, 192,545 ft lumber.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 210 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 30 m lumber, 250 m lath.

CLEARED.........Nov. 25.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 140 brls beef and sundries.
Prop Passaic, Buffalo, 3,050 brls pork, 50 bdls broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 50 brls beef, 40 brl pork, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 15,000 bu oats, 7,000 bu wheat, 450 brls pork, 112 brls beef, 18 tcs lard, and sundries.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, 100 brls salt, 30 ton coal, 500 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Norman, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

MONDAY, Nov. 25.—Quotable at 12¼@12½c for wheat, and 11½c for corn to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Schooners Delaware and J. D. Sawyer, corn at 11½c; propellers Russia and Empire State, wheat on private terms; propeller Fountain City, wheat and corn on private terms. Total capacity equal to 100,000 bu wheat and 84,000 bu corn.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—Grain freights are quiet and unchanged, and rates quotable at 12c for wheat to Buffalo, and 18c to Oswego. The propeller Montana takes a cargo of 40,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at New York through rate 35c.

Nov. 22.—No charters were reported at Buffalo.

MARINE ITEMS.

—The season of 1872 has closed at Bay City.

—The schooner Coquette struck the harbor at Oswego, and sunk.

—The schooner Winona, ashore at Sheboygan, has gone to pieces.

—The schooner Rogers, sunk at Oswego, has been raised.

—The schooners Shepard, Traveller, and Three Bells, have laid up at Milwaukee.

—A schooner is ashore near Grand Haven, name not reported.

—The lost schooners, Oak Leaf and Mosshave arrived safely at Marquette.

—The fleet for several days penned in at Long Point are again under way.

—Snow has fallen to the depth of three feet at Buffalo.

—The schooner Hattie Johnson is docked for repairs at Milwaukee.

—At Bay City everything indicates a lengthy holiday for river men.

—The tug Belle King is receiving a new wheel at Cleveland.

—The tug Martin left Detroit to assist the Vanderbilt, ashore at Mackinaw.

—The Oakville harbor was recently sold to John E. Shewell, for $6,000.

—The damage by the storm, at Duluth, is variously estimated at from $250,000 to $450,000.

—The St. Paul, ashore at Duluth, has been got off in good condition, not seriously damaged.

—The barge Ellsworth, ashore at Wilson, has been got off and taken to Oswego.

—The brig Monitor is to be changed to a three-and-after, this winter, at Milwaukee.

—The propeller Ironsides, which sprung a leak recently, at Grand Haven, is in a Milwaukee dry-dock for repairs.

—A portion of the weather-bound fleet of Buffalo ventured out Saturday, but the larger part will remain till more favorable weather.

—A sailor, name unknown, was drowned from the schooner Thomas W. Ferry, near Sarnia, on Wednesday morning, by accidently falling from the rail. All efforts to rescue him were of no avail.

—Captain Miner, of Chicago, has just launched a fine vessel at Manitowoc. It was built by Hanson & Scove, and named the Margaret A. Miner. She is full canal size, or about 20,000 bushels capacity, and is said to be a strongly built vessel.

—Operations have already commenced toward raising the schooner Acontias, sunk at Oswego, laden with coal; also, the schooner Emily, which, few days since, sprung a leak and sunk at Ganarogue, laden with barley.

—The schooner Emmett, which we reported ashore last week, was got off Saturday by the tug Frank Goele, and hauled up the river, where she will be repaired. Her forward works are all gone, where she struck the pier—otherwise she is not much injured.—*Manitowoc Tribune.*

—The prospects for building here this winter are promising so far. Captain Thompson intends putting a new schooner on the stocks immediately, and it is reported that Messrs. Thayer & Locklin are to take hold of Charles Packard's vessel and push the work along.—*Ibid.*

—The schooners Onondaga and Swallow, which were damaged at the Flats, have not yet completed their repairs. The former vessel's damages will amount to $200, and were inflicted while she was lying at anchor, by a tow endeavoring to pass to windward of her.

—The propeller New York, with a cargo of sugar and other merchandise, from Buffalo, arrived at Toledo, on Thursday afternoon. In coming through the ice in the harbor the New York was cut through some eight feet along the water-line, and her cargo considerably damaged. She had six inches of water in her hold.

—The schooner Lillie Pratt was supposed to be on Lake Superior during the heavy storm of the 14th, and as she has not since been heard from strong fears are entertained that she is lost with all on board. She was owned by the Maythem Brothers, of Buffalo. On her way up she received some damage, and had to put back from the Sault to Port Huron for repairs. At that time a new Captain was put in charge of her, who was familiar with Lake Superior navigation. It is possible he has run her into a safe nook out of reach of the telegraph, and is there weather-bound.

ROULETTE.

The Last of the Game at Baden-Baden.

Baden-Baden (Nov. 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

The 31st of October is here the close of the season proper, which this year is remarkable for being also the end of the public tables for the games of trente et quarante and roulette. This is the first place in Germany, under the operation of the law, that is now definitely closed. The other two great establishments, Wiesbaden and Homburg, remain open until the last day of the year, and the smaller one at Nauheim until the end of November. A variety of absurd *canards* were rife some days previously, one of which will surprise no one more, perhaps, than the members of the Club who were said to be coming to play here the last two days. This was the English Jockey Club, and this *canard* had an additional pair of wings given it by the alleged receipt of a telegram at the Hotel de Hollande to engage 200 beds for the members—not an easy task, as the hotel has but 150 rooms. The general expectation was that immense crowds would come to see the last of the public play. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, there seemed to be no probability of such being the case. I walked through the three rooms that now remained open, with two roulette tables and one trente et quarante, and there seemed to be hardly the accustomed number of punters; possibly, in all, less than a couple of hundred persons in all the *salon*. There was no evidence of anything unusual. People lost their rouleaux of gold and thousand franc bank notes with the accustomed apparent indifference. But for the last two or three weeks there has been much less than the former high play, and the number of aristocratic and wealthy visitors has very sensibly diminished, though many were resolved to stay and be in at the death. I astonished a modest Manchester man by informing him, by way of comfort for losing his money, that he was in good company, as, in point of fact, both his immediate neighbors were Princes; one a well-known Russian, and the other a Sovereign German potentate. At 8 o'clock, when the usual concert, of more than average excellence, by the very admirable orchestra under the direction of the able director, Herr Kaennemann, was given in the great room adjoining the play-rooms, the audience was very large. In the play-rooms another phase of things were seen. A lady, who amuses herself every evening in playing one louis on the twelve numbers in which falls the number she receives on a checkcard for her mantle and belongings, and who, by a caprice of fortune, has, with one day's exception, won regularly for three weeks, told me in despair that there was not the slightest human probability of getting near enough to place her stake, and watch it and see that it was not appropriated unfairly, for these little mistakes have been vastly more frequent than usual in these latter days. This was the more provoking as the actual number she had —23—came up during her efforts to arrive. Each coming train had brought a large quota of visitors. From Frankfort-on-the-Main, from Manheim, Carlsruhe, and Rastadt on one side, and from Freiburg, Strasburg, Bischweiler, and Mulhouse on the other, large streams of visitors poured in. Heidelberg furnished a contingent of students, and Rastadt of officers—in civil costumes mostly, as in uniform it is improper to play. In civil costume some license is taken. However, the greater part were destined neither to win nor to lose, as by 10 o'clock there was a regular jam, and approach to the tables was only obtained by a very patient few. Extraordinary precautions had been taken by the officials in case of any disorder. I heard several expressions of hope that there would be a row or a fight, which unamiable desires seemed destined to end in utter disappointment. The crowd was decidedly a very mixed one; there were butchers, bakers, grooms, peasants (male and female), and evidently some cooks.

The grooms of the chambers were as usual in attendance in full evening costume. They seemed struck with horror at the unwonted vulgar mob, and if I am not mistaken I saw something like a tear stand in the eye of one as he remarked it was melancholy to see such people in the Baden saloons, where the cream of the aristocracy were formerly to be met. Nevertheless, the crowd was, if not very quiet, well-behaved, and the expectations of those who looked for any disturbance appeared likely to be doomed to disappointment, when, just at 11:45, —midnight was the hour when the possession of the establishment passed from the family of Benazet and Dupressoir—like the inevitable cur at the Derby, a vulgar, dirty little fellow, who had been drinking too freely, having lost a stake of 50 florins on red, seized his stake again, refused to give it up, and showed fight. The greatest confusion ensued in the trente et quarante room where it occurred, and it was not without some trouble he was marched off by the police. The rooms were immediately closed as the clock struck 12, and public play came to an end in Baden-Baden forever.

What the effect may be upon the fortunes of Baden-Baden time will show. On one hand it is maintained that Baden's prosperity, so far from being diminished, will increase, and the character of the place become much more aristocratic and infinitely more select. But, as races are to be held twice a year instead of once, as now, and with high prices to tempt superior horses to be entered, the belonging of racing and racers would hardly seem to justify the latter anticipation.

On the other side, it is said that the great stream of visitors will enormously diminish, and, necessarily, the large sums of money expended by them will fall off. The direct rent paid for the privilege has been for the last two years 600,000 florins annually (about £50,000 sterling), but this is insignificant in comparison with the money that was indirectly brought to Baden and expended. The list of visitors, up to the end of October, is between 58,000 and 59,000. This includes only those who spent at least one night in the town, and takes no account of the vast numbers who come for the day, as many do regularly in the season nearly every day, having residences in neighboring places, or passers through. I am given to understand that the profits of the tables this year somewhat exceeds 2,500,000 francs, about £100,000. The beauty of the situation of Baden has been often extolled, and is widely known, but its best friends may well fear that its hitherto great prosperity will scarcely be maintained. Other valleys in Switzerland, in Tyrol, in the Salzkammergut and the Bavarian Alps are yet more beautiful, and unquestionably very much cheaper to dwell or linger in, and are now, by the extension of railways, easy of access.

PERSONAL.

Minister Washburne is expected to visit his old home at Livermore, Me.

—Captain George W. Boynton, of Georgetown, has been appointed Chief Constable of Massachusetts.

—Governor-elect Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, will probably reside in Topeka with his family.

—Ex-Governor Gue retires from the Des Moines *Homestead* in favor of Dr. George Sprague.

—George B. Corkhill, an Iowa politician, has gone to edit Harlan's Washington *Chronicle*.

—C. H. Belknap has been appointed to the Supreme Court, in Nevada, *vice* Garber, resigned. He was late Private Secretary to the Governor.

—Frank Britton, for several years Private Secretary to Governor Davis, of Texas, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State Police.

—Tom Taylor, the English dramatic author, gets a pension of $3,250 on withdrawing from the civil service.

—Judge Richardson, of the Treasury, now occupies the house of Vice President Colfax, on Lafayette square, Washington, and the Vice-President will not keep house in Washington this winter.

—H. B. Claflin, who for years has resided in Brooklyn in a very modest mansion, is rearing a very elegant house on the Hights, to cost $200,000.

—The Rev. George Beecher, a nephew of H. W. B., has received a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Cincinnati.

—C. S. Smith has been appointed General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Atchison & Nebraska Road, in place of the late F. R. Firth.

—A father and son, G. W. and H. W. Palmer, in part represent the Thirteenth District in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, the father as a Liberal and the son a Republican.

—It is rumored that Dr. H. V. Redfield, the well-known Tennessee journalist, is to become the law-partner of ex-President Johnson, in Nashville.

—Mrs. Sackett, of Kidder, Mo., has just got a verdict of $5,000 damages against a Mr. Bucklin, of Kansas City, for breach of promise.

—Stilson Hutchins, late editor of the St. Louis *Times*, is named for Speaker of the Missouri Legislature.

—Alvah Crocker, the Massachusetts Congressman, aged 70, has just taken a young wife; and rumor says that Congressman Tyner, of Indiana, and McNeeley, of Illinois, are each about to be married.

—Scene in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention:

Mr. Newlin, of Philadelphia, rose in his place to make a report from a Committee.

The President. The gentleman will rise when addressing the Chair.

Mr. Newlin (who is small of stature). Mr. President, I *am* standing up. [Laughter.]

—The New York Central Railroad has given F. H. Harris, stenographer, of Canandaigua, $10,500, and Dr. Hawley $10,000 damages, for the injuries they received at the collision near Pittsford, some time since.

—Governor Scott, of South Carolina, is building himself a $60,000 house at his home in Marietta, Ohio. To this place he will probably retire, and live comfortably upon $1,500,000 which he has saved, in four years, out of his salary of $3,500 a year.

—Miss Olive Risley Seward, adopted daughter of the late Governor Seward, and to whom the latter bequeathed $50,000 and the proceeds of the forthcoming book of travel, is to remove to Fredonia, where she will henceforth reside with her father, who has fitted up the homestead for her very handsomely.

—The Eastern papers, in speaking of Colonel James H. Blood, the husband of the Woodhull, quote (thus) the "Colonel," thereby insinuating that it is a bogus military title. On the contrary, it is genuine. James H. Blood was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, Dec. 26, 1861, and on Dec. 23, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the same regiment. The record of the Sixth was very creditable, and its Colonel shared in its glory. His record since the war would be better blotted out.—*St. Louis Globe.*

Border Pastimes.

From the Kansas City Times.

On Tuesday morning last a party of our prominent citizens availed themselves of an invitation extended by Superintendent G. H. Netticton of the A. T. and S. F. Railroad, to take a little excursion to Fort Dodge, about three hundred and fifty miles from this city. The party proceeded *via.* the Kansas Pacific to Topeka, Kansas, where they switched off and started down the Santa Fe Railroad, reaching Fort Dodge the following night. They were met with the terrific northwestern storm, which has swept the country during the past week. The country around Fort Dodge was perfectly black with buffalo. They had run before the driving storm to the Arkansas River, which, being frozen over and very slippery, they refused to cross. The herds accumulated by thousands, until every bend by the river became gorged with the black moving mass of buffaloes. The Kansas City party shot between thirty and forty without leaving Fort Dodge. They report more fun and more game than they could attend to.

On Wednesday night the people at Fort Dodge had a dance, at which three men were shot and thrown out into the frost. One of these men was brought to this city last night to be forwarded to his friends in New Orleans. They make no trouble about killing a few men at Fort Dodge. It is mere pastime at a dance-house fandango.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country." Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS MADE ON PRECIOUS stones and watches. Address P. O. Box 383.

MODERATE SUMS ON HOUSES AND LOTS, contracts, and secured paper. E. D. BEARDSLEY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

NINE PER CENT—$100,000 TO LOAN IN ONE, two or three sums, for 5 or 10 years, on improved Chicago real estate, of which the value of the land must exceed the amount of the loan. Also, another sum of $6,000. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Rooms 12, 13, and 14 Kendall's Building.

SECURED PAPER PURCHASED—LOANS NEGOTIATED. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN LARGE SUMS ON CITY real estate; can close at once. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES and commercial paper; money loaned on real estate and collaterals. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE, in cash, for claims against all bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 21 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, by HIGGINS, SMITH & QUIGG.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CLARK'S DOUBLE spring steel needles. We allow five times the profits on our goods that can be offered by any other party in America, and guarantee a steady income of $300 to $500 a month to such as are capable of transacting a large business. Those who have had the ill luck to visit the brazen faced villain, on Monroe-st., who represents our goods as culls, need only use ordinary intelligence to see that our goods are 50 per cent better, and that he who tries to mislead the public in this matter is a liar, thief, and scoundrel. If this appears too strong, call at our office and see letters from parties who have bought from him, and we will cheerfully show them, and at the same time convince all that the man referred to copied from our circulars sufficient material to start his business. See what he has, then call upon us and settle the matter in your own mind. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENT WANTED—WHO TRAVELS FOR A wholesale dry goods or boot and shoe house. Good chance to make extra wages. Inquire at 77 Fifth-av., third floor.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW MORE GOOD AGENTS for the city and country. A. M. RICHARDSON, removed to 176½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—COMMERCIAL AGENTS will find it to their interest to call upon the Elastic Broom Company, No. 23 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO CANVASS for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and will sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 8 NORTH Rucker-st.; $2,500.
Cottage and lot, 149 North Curtis-st.; $2,500.
Cottage and lot, 691 West Indiana-st.; $3,700.
Cottage and lot, North Robey-st.; $1,400.
Cottage and lot, at Evanston; $1,600.
Cottage and lot, 587 North Reuben-st.; $2,200.
Cottage and two lots, at Evanston; $1,350.
Lots at Desplaines; $5 monthly payments; $100.
6 lots left at Evanston, same payments; $250.
IRA BROWN & CO., 145 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 244 EWING-ST.; RENTS FOR $50 per month; can be bought at a bargain. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH BRICK BASEMENT, 14 rooms, 195 West Erie-st. Price, $5,000. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 60 UNION PARK-PLACE, EAST front, two-story and basement marble-front dwelling, with lot. Price, $7,500; easy terms. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH lot 48x125, on southwest corner Washington and Oakley-sts. A bargain. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin.

FOR SALE—LARGE COTTAGE, IN EXCELLENT condition, on Western-av., near Jackson-st., with lot. Price, $4,200. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT COTTAGES AND lots on and near Forty-fifth-st., one Block from Hyde Park dummy cars and five blocks from horse cars; price $2,700 each, on easy terms. ASA W. CLARKE, 120 LaSalle-st., Room B, basement.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE WITH 12 ROOMS, ONE block from horse cars, North Side, 217 Townsend-st.; price, $4,000, $1,000 cash; title perfect. ASA W. CLARKE, 120 LaSalle-st., Room B, basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MILWAUKEE-AV.; ALSO, choice piece Canal-st. property. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MARBLE HOUSE, WABASH-AV., near Twelfth-st.; for genteel boarding-houses, Michigan and Prairie-avs. S. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and basement brick, with lot, on Vincennes-av., at a sacrifice; immediate possession. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK, FRAME, AND STONE RESIDENCES in South Division; easy terms; immediate possession. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF EIGHT rooms, bath-rooms, pantry, and closets, on leased ground. No. 1088 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES, CORNER OF ASHLAND-AV. and Forty-seventh-st.; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT MARBLE FRONTS on Michigan-av.; small cash payment; will take balance in good South Side property. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—PRICE $900, ON FIVE years' time. Between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., just south of Polk. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—EAST OF CALIFORNIA-AV., on Wilcox and Adams-sts. Price $1,000, on 4 years' time. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—24x125, S. F., ON MADISON-ST., just west of Oakley. Price $145 per foot. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—50x125, ON WASHINGTON, NEAR Leavitt-st. Owner will sell at a considerable sacrifice. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—50x125, N. E. COR. VAN BUREN AND Robey-sts. An excellent chance for an investment. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—54x80, ON FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR Madison. Can be bought cheap if negotiated for soon. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN THIRTIETH and Thirty-first-sts., 48 feet east front with 2-story frame house. Price $11,000; also first-class residence on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. WING & FARLIN, 83 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 NEW 25-HORSE POWER ENGINE, with boiler; brick engine-house, with dry kiln and building 25x60, 3 stories high, with three lots if desired, or lease, with or without machinery and outbuildings. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 6 OCTAGON STONE front, 3-story and basement house of 12 rooms and lot, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement octagon front house of 14 rooms and lot 25x178, east front, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHURCH-ST.—48 FEET EAST FRONT on Church-st., near Centre, Also, 48 feet west front on Church-st., near Wisconsin. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-AV.—25 FEET EAST FRONT on Lincoln-av., near Centre-st. Also, 6 lots east front on Halsted-st., near Belden-av. Also, southeast corner Belden-av., and Larrabee-st., 112x125 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEBSTER-AV.—9 LOTS FRONTING on Webster, Fabius, and Racine-avs., 25x125 feet each; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2-STORY frame house of 8 rooms and lot 30 feet front, No. 787 West Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES CORNER OF ASHLAND-AV. and Forty-seventh-st.; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON MONTHLY payments, new house, 10 rooms, lot 25x125. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—100x250 FEET fronting on North Clark-st., near Diversey-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK AT A bargain for monthly or yearly payments two houses and four cottages in Evanston, four houses in North Evanston and two houses in Glencoe; said houses are rented to good tenants until May next; size of houses from six to ten rooms; prices from $3,000 to $6,000.
I will also sell ten more lots within eight blocks of the Evanston Depot for $250 per lot for monthly payments. Now is the time to buy; next spring there will be a great call for houses, and lots will sell for one-third more than I now ask. Also have one house to rent cheap in Glencoe. Call at once at Room 8, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington, or near depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO COTTAGES. Small payment down, balance long time and monthly. Also a large list of unimproved lots on all the principal streets of Englewood; 24 passenger trains daily to and from the city; commutation fare $8 per 100. HULBURD & CO., 95 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCE IN good order; would accept Chicago property in part payment. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines. Only $10 cash and $5 monthly until paid. Six lots left at Evanston, 4 blocks from depot, $250, on same terms. IRA BROWN, 145 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY, choice lots, two blocks from three depots, at Washington Heights; prices $75, $100, $150, and $225. Title perfect; full warranty deed given. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN KEENEY & Rinn's Addition to South Evanston; will be sold at a bargain as we need the money. W. N. & C. E. BRUNER, 261 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $8,000 TO $10,000, will pay half cash; must be unencumbered. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE A 50-FOOT lot, or house and lot, in vicinity of Hyde Park; parties having such property for sale please address, stating locality of lot with prices and terms, S 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT AT ONCE—A brick or frame dwelling in South Division, between Twentieth and Fiftieth-streets, with 8 or 10 rooms and barn, from $6,000 to $10,000; payment prompt. Apply to A. McCALLA, 539 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVING $3,000 IN CASH, to take interest in a first-class restaurant on South Side, doing a good business. None but a cash party need answer. G 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE TURKISH OR HOT air and medicated bath business, now established; a fortune for an enterprising man. Call or address RATHS, 494 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 IN A STRAIGHT, LEGITIMATE, and established cash business; stock invoices $1,000. No bonus asked; will pay you $200 monthly. 115 East Washington-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH from $1,000 to $3,000, in the manufacture of a staple article. Demand unlimited, will pay over 100 per cent on investment, besides salary to one who can keep books and accounts. Address, with real name, appointing interview, H 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, OR MORE; will pay 100 per cent in one year. Address M, Drawer 220, Battle Creek, Mich.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"RED CAPS," TURNER HALL. Leave gloves at F. H. HARTER'S, 108 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—HENRY THIBANT IS HEREBY REQUESTED to attend meeting at Douglas Hall, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, or otherwise return certain papers which he has in his possession.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY WHO ADVERTISED for a No. 1 bookkeeper in Tribune 21st inst., over address F 65, please return the references inclosed in answer, to G. D. G., Tribune office?

PERSONAL—JOHN CAPERN, EVERYTHING IS settled. Get those letters, come home, and start again. HAYDEN.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 281 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT business and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents; main office 338 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON LAKE-AV near Oakland station, fine finish, bath room, gas and water, $74 per mo.
Cottage on Cottage Grove-av. near Thirty-ninth-st., $60 per mo.
House at Hyde Park with furniture, for sale, $50 per mo. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LASALLE-ST., house 516 Fulton-st., 10 rooms, $75.
House 458 Wabash-av., 15 rooms, $125.
House 462 West Harrison-st., 11 rooms, new, $70.
House 168 South Lincoln-st., new.

TO RENT—FURNISHED THREE-STORY AND basement stone-front house; first-class location on South Side. Owner will board with parties, or can be rented with privilege of taking a few first-class boarders. Address G 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT RESIDENCE, No. 509 North LaSalle-st.; has all modern improvements, and will be rented reasonably to good tenant. JOHN McLANDBURGH, Room 6, Custom House.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, REAL Estate and House-renting Agents, 209 West Madison-st., Room 20:
A first-class 3-story and basement house of 15 rooms, furnished, on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. Rent, $150 per month; present income from rentals, $230 per month.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, 105 SOUTH HOYNE-ST. Inquire at 541 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, 395 West Taylor-st. corner of Aberdeen-st., 8 rooms, gas, bath room, furnace and good barn. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, Room 88, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, AND BARN FOR THREE horses, at $12 per month. No. 86 Margaret-st., near Mitchell. West Side.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED PARLOR AND second-story rooms, without board, at 307 West Monroe-st., west of Morgan.

TO RENT—A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, with hot and cold water. Apply at 53 South Curtis-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with or without board, at 73 West Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT 3 NICE ROOMS AT 1241 INDIANA-AV.; also a nice barn for carriages and 3 horses.

TO RENT—7 OR 9 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE FOR sale. House new and in a first-class location on the North Side, south of Division-st. Furniture new and first-class. Address for five days, O 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, water, bath, and wash-room, at 1465 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM FOR two gentlemen, with stove, closet, and water in the room. In private family. Terms moderate. 173 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 4 ROOMS SECOND FLOOR 326 Wabash-av., suitable for one or two offices, or residence. Will sell carpets and safes, and remove to office, with vaults, in Honore Block. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, in Peabody Building, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, without board, at 735 Wabash-av., with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS, NEATLY FURNISHED, will be rented low to first-class parties for the winter. Apply at 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A SMALL HALL, SUITABLE FOR A society, military, or dancing-hall, 24x60 feet. Apply at 182 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE MARBLE FRONT STORE, No. 160 State-st.; size 24x120, four stories and basement. Apply to L. B. OTIS, Room 1, Otis Block.

TO RENT—70 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., STORE 20x74, basement 40x74, second floor 20x74, third floor 40x74, with or without steam power; steam elevator. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN ONE OF THE MOST pleasant offices in the city, cheap. ISAAC GILLISON & CO., 111 East Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE 105 Twenty-second-st., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, 276 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM ON FIRST floor; all kept in order; cheap. Inquire 304 State-st.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED OFFICE AND DESK room, 23 South Canal, near the tunnel. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a good-size cottage or 1½-story house, in the South or West Division. Rent not to exceed $40. Address, stating particulars, A S, care Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 138-142 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A VALISE CONTAINING A CONSIDERABLE amount of money. The finder will receive a very liberal reward on returning it to REV. M. OAKLEY, S. J., St. Ignatius College, 413 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, A WHITE SETTER DOG, with black ears. Name on collar. Liberal reward if returned to W. F. MILLIGAN, 49 Centre-av.

LOST—A CORAL AND GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON, on Madison or LaSalle-st. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 111 and 113 Wabash-av. J. T. McAULEY.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, A GRAY HORSE, 15 or 16 hands high. $5 reward will be given for return to 332 South Clark-st.

LOST—GOLD WATCH, NEAR SHERMAN HOUSE. Very liberal reward paid. N Q A, 73 Wabash-av.

LOST—A LADIES' SEALSKIN BOA, MONDAY afternoon, on Twenty-first-st., or Michigan-av., east side, north to Thirteenth-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 274 Michigan-av. GEORGE C. WALKER.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, FROM ONE OF our trucks, at the corner of Canal and Van Buren-sts., a shipping receipt book. The finder will receive pay for his trouble on returning it to us. CRERAR, ADAMS & CO.

LOST—BLACK-AND-TAN SLUT, CALLED "FANNIE," on or near the corner Clinton and Madison-sts. $10 reward will be paid, if returned to 251 Wabash-av. H. E. TUTTLE.

FOUND—A BARREL OF VALUABLES AT 80 West Lake-st. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying. Inquire at House 17.

FOUND—A BROWN AND WHITE SETTER. Will be sold in a week to pay expenses, if not called for in one week. 349 South Clark-st.

THE EXPRESSMAN THAT BROUGHT A TRUNK at 187 South Sangamon-st. is requested to bring it to 139 South Sangamon-st.

$25 REWARD—INFORMATION WANTED OF Eddy L. Ratigan, who left Detroit, Michigan, Nov. 19, 1872. He is about 14 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, gray eyes, and had on when leaving a dark blue suit of clothes (or very dark blue overcoat, and blue hat. The above reward will be paid to any person who will inform me as to my son's whereabouts. PATRICK RATIGAN, Grocer, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan; or WM. IRWIN, 46 Newbury-av., Chicago, Ill.

$100 REWARD — STOLEN FROM CORNER Clark and Madison-sts. a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs, about 15 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD TABLE; single rooms; $5.50 and $6 per week; day board $3.50.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—DOUBLE AND single rooms with board; the best of table; board $4.50 a week.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A COMFORTABLY furnished room with rent suitable for two or three gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room; also single room with good board and home comforts.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room and one hall bed-room, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two persons wanting board with a front suite of rooms nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—pleasant room; first-class board for gentleman and wife or two single gents; terms reasonable.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two large suites of rooms, with board; one furnished and one unfurnished, except new Brussels carpet; location and accommodations best in the city.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND ANOTHER lady, who will appreciate an elegant new house and furniture, with first-class table, with a family of four and where there are no other boarders, on a West Side avenue, and are willing to pay a reasonable price therefor, may address for interview, K 18, Tribune office.

A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms—suitable for gentleman and wife, four blocks east of Union Park. Address T 76, Tribune office.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, single or en suite, for gentleman and lady or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentlemen; also accomodation for a few day boarders.

179 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—TO RENT—NICELY furnished rooms by day or month. Prices reasonable. Hotel table for those who desire. S. C. PARKS.

370 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated; first-class table.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room with board, for gentleman and wife; table boarders accommodated.

387 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED at reasonable rates.

796 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for four or six gentlemen; pleasant home; references required.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, partially furnished, to rent with board; references exchanged.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS—ONE PLEASANT back parlor, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR LADY AND SON; MUST be on South Side, between Twenty-second-st. and Eldridge-court, east of State. Address 83, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A HOME with a quiet, private family; South Side preferred; best reference given. Address, with particulars, Y 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY NEAR TWENTY-second-st., in private family, or where there are a few other boarders. Call on or address MISS M. C., 187 Twenty-second-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COPYIST. STATE salary wanted. Address I & J 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN DRY goods salesman, that speaks good English, at ERICKSON & AMUNDSON'S, No. 128 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A BOY THAT WRITES A RAPID hand, at 48 West Lake-st., up-stairs. Call from 9 to 10 this morning.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED CLOTHING salesman; best of references required. Address U 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER, ALSO MEN WITH small capital. All orders for help promptly filled. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, ONE acquainted with drugs, who is a fast writer and correct as a copyist. Apply, giving reference, in own handwriting, V S S & R, 82 and 84 Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER TO take charge of engine and heating apparatus. Apply at No. 19 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK AT Bayley's Hotel, 653 State-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE-makers. Apply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—LIVE LATHERS, ON FULTON-ST., between Hoyne & Leavitt, at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS TO GO to Elgin. Apply to JOHN LEONARD at Branagan & Kelley's, 244 East Madison-st.

WANTED — TWO FEEDERS FOR CYLINDER and Gordon presses, at HAZLITT & REED'S, 139 and 141 Monroe-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO WORK IN BARN, none but those thoroughly understanding the care of horses need apply; middle-aged men preferred. 124 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RELIABLE TEAMSTER. Apply corner Green and Monroe-sts., feed store J. T. RAWLIGH & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE SINGLE MAN to take care of carriage horses. Inquire at JAS. P. SMITH & CO., 786 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—4 SALESMEN, ALSO TEN MEN WITH small capital. Business Agency, 185 East Washington-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY WHO IS WILLING to make himself generally useful; wages $6. Apply with recommendations to J. S. DOTTEN, 28 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY OFFICE BOY. APPLY before 10 o'clock this morning to DEMENT, GRAY & BEARE, Shorthand Reporters, 125 East Adams-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A RUNNER WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, German, and French. Apply at ORB'S boarding-house, No. 537 South Clark-st. Good wages paid to one that is active.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHING TO ATTEND school and do chores for his board can find a place by calling at office 160 Kingsbury-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 200 GOOD AXE MEN to get out ties on the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. Apply to H. J. DEAL, or J. H. BETHUNE, Charleston, Mo., 12 miles west of Cairo, Ill.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on Jones & Co., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—50 COAL MINERS, FREE FARE; 100 wood choppers; 20 farm hands, men with wives; tie cutters, railroad, levee, and all kinds of work South. Cheap tickets to all points South. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR LARGE TOWNS EVERYWHERE; permanent business; pays better than wages. SWIFT, shell store, 373 Wabash-av., in basement.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR CALIFORNIA & Texas Pacific Railroad; 1,000 for Cairo & Fulton Railroad; 2,000 for levee work, all South; wages $2.25 per day, and from $40 to $50 per month and board. Part free fare to work and all points South. Also 200 tie and axe men. C. V. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE MEN FOR WORK ON A farm near city. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 150 Michigan-av.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; board $3.50 per week; winter's work. Call at 25 West Madison-st., or 15 South Canal. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AROUND a bar and billiard room. Apply at 98 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE TO INTRODUCE our great labor saver; something new; capital small, profits large; samples 50 cents. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN TO WASH WINDOWS. APPLY at Continental Hotel, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—100 MEN TO GO WITH US TO COLORADO next Monday, on a big buffalo hunt. We will have lots of fun, and make it pay, too. You can have special rates for your families, if you join our colony. If you want to go, come in to-day. Office, 399 West Madison-st. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25, and $2.50; board $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood-choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 29 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, washing, ironing, and cooking; good wages and kind treatment can be assured. Apply at 17 Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, family of 5 persons, wash for 3; an easy place for good girl. Call 1134 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Apply at 3 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, ONE THAT can cook, wash, and iron well, at 447 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL ACCUSTOMED to children, and well recommended. Apply at 468 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL OR WIDOW woman, to take care of children and do second work; also, a good cook, washer and ironer; German, Norwegian, English, or American preferred; good wages given; in private family, South Side. Apply at basement office, 163 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO UP-stairs work, and help take care of children. Apply at 991 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL AT boarding house, 336 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 1081 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH GIRL OR woman who wants a good home, to take care of a child, sew, and make herself generally useful. Apply immediately at 1028 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 1435 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO the housework of a small family. Call after 12 o'clock, at 735 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; GOOD WAGES paid; no washing nor ironing. Apply at No. 16 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 88 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—AT 838 PRAIRIE-AV., A COMPETENT girl, to cook, wash and iron. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, EITHER GERMAN, Swede, or English, for a private boarding-house. 384 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at No. 42 Centre-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A GERMAN-AMERICAN WOMAN, TO keep house for a doctor and two students. A man and wife (German) for restaurant. 126 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND APPRENTICES immediately at 247 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—ONE GIRL TO WORK ON FINE CUSTOM coats; good wages and steady work to right hand. Apply No. 19 Lessing-st., two doors south from West Chicago-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD PAYING MEAT market for sale. For a man who understands the business this is a rare chance. Must be sold this week. Address J P, 375 West Adams-st.

A CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE, IN FIRST-rate location for sale; rent very low; room in rear of store for family. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison.

A MAN WITH $500 CASH WANTED, TO ENGAGE in the commission business, already established. Call at Room 3, 19 State-st.

A LIQUOR-STORE, SAMPLE-ROOM ATTACHED, now doing a good business, situated on one of the best thoroughfares in the city, for sale. Apply for 5 days corner of LaSalle and Illinois-sts.

DRUG STORE IN GOOD LOCALITY FOR SALE; no opposition. Good reasons for selling. Address, for particulars, L 38, Tribune office.

EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR A BEGINNER. A small fine assortment of meerschaum pipes, smoking tobacco, and other smokers' articles for sale at a great sacrifice. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 15 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$800—AN OFFICE business in the country worth $300 per month. Also, an improved farm in Florida. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, FOR SALE. Good opportunity for a permanent business requiring small capital. Address J 63, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER that I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent, my store room, 24x80, two-stories high, dwelling adjoining, splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years a large cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain, and reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

SALOON, STOCK, AND LICENSE FOR SALE; must be sold by the 29th inst. 387 North Market-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A FIRST-class grocery, doing a good trade, for sale; situated on one of the best business streets on West Side; amount of stock about $2,500; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C 61, Tribune office.

TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND STATIONERY BUSINESS of $19,000 a year, for sale, price $1,500. Cheapest rent in the city; rooms adjoining. Owner going into a larger business. KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STAND ON THE corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av. To the right man a good chance will be given. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 14, Bryan Block.

TIN AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE; ONE of the best retail stands on South Side; trade established. Parties about moving away will sell cheap. Apply to LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison.

$250 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A good paying cash business. Business Agency, 185 East Washington-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel cash business that will pay that amount per month. 115 East Washington-st., Room 28.

$600 ONLY WILL BUY A GOOD SALOON AND boarding house, with all furniture, new billiard table, etc., in good location. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 15 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER to run a stationary engine. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FURNACE builder, (a bricklayer;) would contract (if preferable) to set boilers, ovens, heaters, etc. I have 20 years experience; reference, my work when finished. Address A 70, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO THE TEAMING for some mercantile firm in the city; well acquainted with the city. Address B 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHMAN in a private family; is competent and reliable. Apply at 305 Noble-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AMERICAN MAN AND wife as cook and laundress, man to take care of horses, &c. Call or address, G C M, rear 177 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, as coachman, or driving for a store. Address T. WILSON, 87 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN FIRST-class private family, by an elderly person (Dane); first-class references. Address C 23, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, copying to be done at home or in office, or as seamstress in a private family. 192 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as porter, or any other kind of work; and by a respectable German person as chambermaid. Inquire at 613 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—OF SOME KIND BY AN honest young man; has good references. Address L 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRE-KEEPER, OR TO do any kind of night work. Address V 62, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING MAN. Have had experience as travelling man for first-class Sewing Machine Company, also for musical instruments. Address X 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do housework in a small family; best of references given. Address 1056 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, washer and ironer; the best of references given. Apply at 387 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD, RELIABLE help, city or country; housekeepers, sewing girls, and general housework; at MRS. BALKAM'S Office, 181 West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK can be had, or girl to do second work, by calling at 274 Forquer-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work or housework for a small private family. Apply at 251 Clinton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, to work together or separate, one as second girl, the other kitchen work. Apply at 135 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework for a small family; has good references. Please call for two days at 469 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COOKS, 3 DINING-room, 2 restaurant, and 3 Swede girls. Call at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO kitchen work. Call, for three days, at 701 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse to take care of a child. No. 121 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Call at 171 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SOME GOOD SCANDINAVIAN girls. Apply 258 Milwaukee-av. MISS HANSEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman to do general housework in a private family; no boarding-house. Apply at 134 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or take care of children. Please call or address 129 Eighteenth-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family, to do second work. Call at 373 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or cooking in a small family. None but first-class need apply, at 151 Forquer-st., in the rear. Call in forenoon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN FIRST-class private family; one as cook, other as laundress. Call at 535 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a German girl, to do general housework; will cook, wash, and iron. Please call at 206 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 3 GERMAN GIRLS, sisters, in a private family; also, 2 sisters in Evanston; 9 men and wives want situations; 1 order cook, not afraid of work, American; 1 housekeeper, Swede; 200 girls will come Monday, seeking situations, and bring references. Ladies, give this attention, and we will take pleasure in selecting first-class help, at 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS dressmaker and seamstress, in a private family, for the winter. Address O 90, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Englishwoman, an engagement as lady's nurse, or a situation as housekeeper. A B, 199 Mitchell-st., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS nurse or companion; has had experience; no objection to travel or assist our patients. Best references can be given. Please address MRS. B, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN WATCHES RETAILED 25 PER CENT discount from factory price lists. Gold and silver cases made to order; 2,000 gold and silver watches little used, at about half price. J. C. BARTLETT, Agent for American Watches, 205 East Madison-st.

A FINE COLLECTION OF GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS on exhibition at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 335 South Clark-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING—1,000 SUITS STYLISH, AND all wool, at $5 to $9 each. The Winfield Manufacturing Co., 135 West Madison-st.

HAIR WORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT LOWEST prices and good wear at the old unsurpassable hair working place, 260 Church-st., North Side, by MRS. PATTERSON.

HOUSEKEEPERS, READ THIS—OUR AGENTS will be around in a few days to solicit orders for the Mica chimney. Now is your time to buy a chimney that will neither break, or burn or burst. RIPLEY & CO., General Agents, 28 Lumber Exchange, corner Franklin and Water-sts.

MAGNETIC CURER—TAKE HOME, TEST ONE week, then return or purchase. Positively cures local weakness, pain, etc. DR. AKELY, 169 West Madison-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—FOR GIRLS APPLY AT the new Intelligence Office, corner of State and Eighteenth-sts., over drug store. A good German girl for general housework wanted.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD INSURANCE agency in city. Address N 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY TICKET OR PASS TO CLEVELAND; also one to Indianapolis. Address Z W W, 323 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO DO WASHING AT HOME. Please call at 395 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A LOT IN ROSE HILL CEMETERY, centrally located. Apply to DICKSON & COOPER, 173 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD, PAYING boarding or lodging-house, for which the cash will be paid. Address A 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN A first-class, well established and paying restaurant; no others need answer. Address M 19, Tribune office.

WEDGWOOD'S BAND IS PREPARED TO FURNISH music for private parties, balls, &c. Office 47 South Clark-st., Room 15. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Leader and Prompter.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY of horses, carriages, wagons, harnesses and blankets. Good stabling for horses. Money advanced on goods left in my charge. 421 State-st. O. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A FARMER—Five horses, 5 and 6 years old; also one very nice pony; he is 13 hands high, and very fast; the horses are kind in single and double harness; they are over the disease; any reasonable trial allowed; would trade for cattle. To be seen at 231, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS LIGHT AND heavy delivery wagons. 289 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD WORKING MULES, work single or double. W. J. MUCHEMORE, 177 LaSalle-st.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS—GO TO HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st., for finest Portland sleighs.

WANTED—A GOOD DOCTOR'S TOP PHAETON in exchange for suburban lots. N. F. MERRILL, 18 Otis Block.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER—I CAN TAKE care of several horses at my place this winter. Can give good city references. CHAS. W. SHADDLE, Palatine, Cook County, Illinois.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HORSES TO BOARD by the month or for the winter, by V. FREDENHAGEN, Post Office address Downer's Grove, Ill. References, O. J. Slough, 394 State-st., or Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with 15 acres of ground, in living fence, at the beautiful town of Vineland, N. J. There are peach, pear, and apple orchards, vineyards, and small fruits, all of the choicest varieties, in bearing condition; climate delightful. Will be exchanged for Chicago property. T. E. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID STORE BUILDING, with two lots, in Kidder, Mo., for stock of drugs, groceries, or cigars and tobacco, not to exceed $3,500. Kidder is on the H. & St. J. Railroad, near St. Joseph, and is one of the best business points in North Missouri. W R W, Otis Block.

WANTED—A STOCK OF HARDWARE IN EXCHANGE for real estate. 315 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF ROGERS' PLATED spoons and forks at less than New York prices. WILLIAM & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LOT OF NEW type, material, and everything to be found in a printing office. Address L. HINKSTON, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DIEBOLD, BAHMAN & Co's safe, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7, Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—ONE MACNEAL & URBAN SAFE, 21x28 inches inside; one ditto, 16x26 inches inside; all nearly new. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TO STORE-KEEPERS AND private families—A gentleman just arrived from England, having merchandise, consisting of Welsh and Lancashire flannels, Witney and Bury blankets of the best manufacture, wishes to dispose of them immediately, as he is going South. On inspection at 344 Archer-av.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRING and tuning promptly attended to, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 269 East Randolph-st., by J. FRENTON.

FOREIGN.

Severe Gales on the English Coast—Loss of Property and Life.

Gloomy Appearance of the Political Situation in France.

The Right Wing Favors Changarnier as Thiers' Successor.

Egypt Bent on Territorial Acquisition.

Some Excitement in the Italian Parliament.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Paris despatches say that the political situation is gloomy, and declare it unlikely that the differences between the President and the Assembly can be arranged.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Right Wing of the National Assembly have selected General Changarnier for President, should Thiers resign.

The Committee on the Address has completed their report. They propose the immediate nomination of a Select Committee of fifteen to draw up a bill providing for the creation of a responsible Ministry. They declare a reply to the Presidential message unnecessary, because Thiers is the Assembly's delegate. The report suggests no solution of constitutional questions.

The minority of the Committee favorable to the President have resolved to prepare a counter-report.

The report of the majority, which makes the rupture between Thiers and the Right complete, causes much anxiety in political circles.

Le Soir advises the President to retort in a second message.

The majority of the Right is disposed to accept Thiers' resignation, if tendered, and appoint General Changarnier Dictator, with the Duke de Broglie and Messrs. Batbie and Desgardins in the Cabinet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The storm to-day prostrated the telegraph lines in many places, and did much damage to vessels on the coast.

Despatches from all points describe the gales in the English Channel on Saturday last, as terrific. Many vessels were wrecked and the loss of life is considerable.

Eliza Cook, the English poetess, is very ill, and her recovery is regarded impossible.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 25.—Several of the passengers of the steamship City of Brooklyn sailed for New York yesterday on the steamship City of Java. The remainder were transferred to the City of Antwerp, which sailed to-day.

It is reported that the steamship Nevada, which sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 6, for New York, but put back to Queenstown, Nov. 11, with her machinery disabled, and after repairing, sailed again on the 15th for her destination, has again returned to the latter port, with her machinery damaged.

The last Sunday meeting at Hyde Park was a failure.

The constables recently dismissed from the police force, who were expected to be there, did not appear. Only 300 persons were present. Mr. Odger presided, and a remonstrance address to the Home Secretary was adopted. An irruption of ruffians compelled the breaking up of the meeting.

ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Rome to the *Echo* says the five persons who were prominently connected with the movement to hold a Radical meeting in that city yesterday, have been arrested, and will be tried on the charge of high treason. No disturbance followed this action of the Government authorities, and the city remains quiet.

A case filled with Orsini bombs, destined for Rome, has been seized by the police at a railway station in Leghorn.

Monsignor De Merode, private chaplain of the Pope, is again reported ill.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Italy and France have asked Austria, Russia, and Great Britain to join them in an effort to adjust the difficulty with regard to the Laurium mines, near Athens.

ROME, Nov. 25.—King Victor Emanuel has arrived in the city.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies today Signor Nicatera moved a resolution censuring the Government for the needless and offensive display of military force in the capital during the past three days.

Minister Lanza, and others, spoke in justification of the measures taken by the authorities to preserve order, and the debate was adjourned.

Signor Nicatera subsequently withdrew his motion, fearing it would unfavorably affect the parties recently arrested. At the same sitting Deputies Nicoti and Corrutti attacked the foreign policy of the Government.

EGYPT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A despatch from London announces that American and British vessels were rendezvousing at Aden preparatory to sailing for Zanzibar to suppress the slave trade.

The Khedive, it is said, will anticipate this expedition and send troops into the interior of the country to secure for Egypt the lake regions of the Nile.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—United States vessels have not been ordered to Zanzibar to co-operate with the British expedition against the slave trade, as stated in a special to a New York paper.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Prince and Princess Imperial will not make their intended tour to Switzerland. The health of the Princess is delicate, and her physicians advise her to go to Carlsruhe.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A special despatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says forty landed proprietors will probably be elevated to the peerage, to qualify them for seats in the Upper House of the Landstag.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—A band of insurgents, 200 strong, has appeared within a mile of Murcia. Another band, 100 strong, destroyed the telegraphs, railway station, and bridge at Lanares.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—Bogus coupons of the city of Toronto debentures, signed S. E. Fitzhenry, Chamberlain, have been received from the United States for collection. A. F. McCord has been Chamberlain of Toronto since its corporation.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 25.—About two hundred cases of horse epidemic are reported in this city up to the present time. The street railway is fairly suspended, and there is not a livery stable in the city that has escaped the scourge. The only horses to be seen on the street are blanketed, and being lightly exercised by walking up and down. The disease prevails to a considerable extent in the interior, and seems to be rapidly spreading. The towns of Waterloo, Waverley, and Cedar Falls are already visited by it, and business men generally are looking for the noble ox to do their hauling.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Nov. 25.—The horse disease has prevailed here for a week. The livery stables are closed. Butchers' carts, 'buses, and hearses are drawn by oxen. No horses have died. The disease appeared among farm horses before any in the city were attacked. It is rapidly extending West.

PERU, Ill., Nov. 25.—The plow factory has been obliged to suspend business on account of the horse disease. The animals are all sick, and the factory cannot get coal. It will be running after next week. The disease is still on the increase here, and business of all kinds suffers in consequence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 25.—The horse disease is here in force, and nearly every animal is attacked with it. Much anxiety is felt as to the effect upon the lumbering interests, as the animals cannot be used in the woods, and it is feared that the severe weather prevailing will call for the most extreme caution in carrying them through the disease. The horses of the Fire Department are all sick, and the Chief Engineer is out with a notice asking citizens to be ready to man the drag-ropes in case of an alarm. Parties have come down the river on skates and report everything frozen up. Winter is upon us, and we are unhorsed, with a poor show for any improvement for weeks to come. Good sleighing and no steeds.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Rain has been falling steady since last night. Scarcely a horse or mule is to be seen on the streets. Business is suffering in consequence. Owing to the large number of mules affected, the street cars have quit running. This morning a few fortunate owners of oxen are getting $1.25 per bale for hauling cotton to the depots and the river. Some shippers here have ordered a large number of oxen from the interior. Some few horses have died, and should the present cold and rainy weather continue, the mortality, it is believed, will be great. Oxen are in good demand, and now command $150 to $200 per yoke. They sold last week at $50@60.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—The horse-disease is abating here, many horses are coming out on the streets. The number of horses dying daily is decreasing steadily, and the indications are that the epizootic has extended all over central and southern Ohio. In some places it has caused the mails to stop. The street cars are gradually resuming travel here. The companies are putting on a few cars at a time.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—The Chair announced, as the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, one from each Congressional District.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill requiring railroad companies to keep their principal office within the State, and that a majority of the stockholders reside within the State and along the line of the road, and recommended its reference to the Committee on Railroads. Adopted.

A resolution was offered for the appointment of a Committee of three to examine the number of warrants and amounts issued by the United States to any person authorized to receive such warrants on the part of the State, and report if like warrants have been received in the State Treasury. The mover said he did not refer to any officer, but rumors were current that there had been a failure to account for more than $100,000.

A motion to lay on the table prevailed, because the resolution was not sufficiently definite.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Railroads to ascertain whether the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad had complied with certain provisions of its charter requiring it to pay over to the School Fund certain surplus profits, with power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report upon the expediency of providing by law for the encouragement of the growth of trees, and to arrest the destruction of forest timber.

A joint resolution was adopted requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the improvement of the Ohio River and its tributaries.

A bill was presented to amend the act providing for the making the act for the meeting of Presidential Electors conform to the law of Congress fixing the first Wednesday of December as the day.

A bill was introduced defining the offence of libel. It fixes the penalty at a fine not exceeding $1,000, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding two years. One section reads: "No reporter, editor, or publisher of a newspaper shall be liable to prosecution under this act for a fair and true report of any legislative, judicial, or public proceedings; or of any speech or argument in the course of same, except upon proof of actual malice, but this privilege shall not extend to libellous comments or remarks added to such reports."

A number of bills were read a second time and referred to appropriate Committees.

A number of House bills were read the first time.

By concurrent resolution it was agreed to adjourn from next Wednesday to the following Monday.

HOUSE.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported back the bill making certain specific appropriations for the Normal School, State Prison South, House of Refuge, etc., amounting to $33,419, which was engrossed.

The Committee on Rights and Privileges reported back the bill providing that public squares in towns may be occupied, by consent of the citizens and donors, for school purposes. Ordered engrossed.

The bill to empower town Trustees to employ town attorneys was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to provide that cities may take stock in, and otherwise aid railroads, plank-roads, and other enterprises of like character, and issue bonds, and borrow money for such purposes; but no company shall avail itself of such aid until its road is completed and ready for operation, was ordered engrossed.

A bill was ordered engrossed which provides for the admission of incorrigible children into the House of Refuge by order of courts of competent jurisdiction, at the request of parents or guardians, or of children guilty of crimes punishable by imprisonment, one-half of the expense to be borne by the county, and one-half by the State; but, in the case of parents who make such request, if able they shall bear the whole expense.

Fourteen bills were introduced, making 128 in all; one of which provides for the organization of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the House to be organized by the Secretary of State, and the Senate by the Auditor of State, the State Librarian, and his deputies acting as doorkeepers, all without extra compensation; and it was ordered engrossed, read a third time, and passed—yeas, 84; nays, 2.

A bill was presented providing for the erection of a soldiers' monument in Circle Park, in this city, appointing a Board of Commissioners, appropriating $100,000, and authorizing the Board to receive donations. Referred to a Select Committee.

A resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of establishing an Asylum for Inebriates.

A concurrent resolution was adopted adjourning from Wednesday to the following Monday.

COUNTING THE VOTE IN ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25.—The official vote of the State was canvassed to-day, in the presence of the Governor, by the State officers, and the Secretary of State hat his corps of clerks busy preparing certificates of election for members of Congress, State Board of Equalization, Electors for President, and for Senators and Representatives of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly. There will be considerable delay in sending out the latter, as the County Clerks failed to give the address of the members-elect. This was occasioned by the fact that the duty of giving certificates of election was taken from the County Clerks, and imposed upon the Secretary of State, by a law passed by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.

The electors under the law are required to meet in this city, the first Wednesday in December, to cast their vote for President of the United States.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—In the Federal Court, Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth *et al.* was opened by District Attorney Breckwith in a two hours' argument. He also presented a number of affidavits. The Court ordered all the papers in the case printed, and adjourned until to-morrow. There were three attorneys on each side. The impression prevails that the case will continue through the week.

The contempt case follows. Much interest is manifested. The court-room and all approaches were crowded.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—In relation to the reported detection of election frauds in Louisiana, and the transfer of that State from Greeley to Grant in consequence, the *Tribune* says: "If Governor Warmoth or any other person has been engaged in tampering with the returns, we trust that speedy punishment may be awarded for the crime against free institutions thus committed. No candidate has, or could have, in any election, an interest so great as the whole people, and their will, honestly expressed, should be honestly recorded.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The Eighth District Court injunction case against the Custom House Returning Board is postponed until Monday next.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 25.—Governor Lewis and all the newly elected State officers took the oath of office this morning.

The body sitting at the United States Court-room adjourned until to-morrow.

Lieutenant Governor McKinstry informed the Senate, through retiring Lieutenant Governor Moren, that he could not preside until to-morrow, whereupon the Senate elected Mr. Ervin President *pro tem.*

Governor Lewis has, so far, recognized neither body. It is rumored he will issue a proclamation convening the Legislature to meet at the Capital to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 25.—The *State Journal*, this morning, in its editorial discussing the Senatorial question, says: "The two main points may as well be considered settled—that Governor Oglesby will be elected to the Senate, and be unhesitatingly admitted to his seat in that body."

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 25.—The Conservatives in a caucus, this evening, nominated ex-Governor Vance for United States Senator. Seven or eight of Judge Merrimon's friends withdrew from the caucus. Balloting will commence to-morrow.

THE VOTE OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Nov. 25.—The total vote in Kansas, according to the official canvass, is about 103,000, an increase of 42,000 in the last two years. This indicates an increase of population at the rate of over 100,000 a year, which is believed to be unprecedented in the history of any other State.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Advices from here show that Hart, Republican, has a majority of over 2,000 for Governor of Florida over Blockam.

THE VOTE OF IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Nov. 25.—The official count of Iowa's Presidential vote was made yesterday. Grant received 130,130; Greeley, 71,121; O'Conor, 2,202. Grant's majority, 59,009.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Liberal Republicans have nominated Joseph F. Paul for Mayor. This is the third candidate for this office.

THE RESULT IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—The official majority for Grant in Wisconsin is 18,493.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Opening of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad—Other Railroad Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 25.—To-day has been a gala day for Clinton, and our people have abandoned themselves to the entertainment of the Common Council and business men of Dubuque, our sister city, which lies sixty miles above us, on the Mississippi, and has just been connected with this city by the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad. At 2 o'clock was announced the approach of the first train, on the River Road, upon which were 500 people from Dubuque and intermediate towns. A little later the train came into the Northwestern depot, where it was met by a large crowd of the citizens of this place. Every carriage in the city was out, and a silver cornet-band greeted the visitors, and escorted them to our principal hotels and private houses, where excellent dinners awaited them. It is impossible to give the names of all the guests. They are all the prominent citizens of Dubuque,—the Mayor, the Judges, and the Common Council, the county officers, professional and business men, capitalists, and President J. K. Graves and other railroad men. After dinner the guests were driven about our young city, all being surprised at the improvements that have been made here in the past three years. They were surprised to see here the largest lumber manufacturing point on the Mississippi, and other factories of large capacity and capital. The saw mills here, which are capable of cutting from 50,000 to 200,000 feet of lumber per day each, were a little larger than the Dubuque men expected to see. The new Post Office, just completed, and the handsomest in Iowa, was also a surprise to the visitors. Becoming tired of looking about, our friends joined, and with the Germania band which they brought with them, serenaded the *Herald* and *Age* offices and many of the prominent citizens. The best feeling prevailed throughout the day, from the first landing until the departure. At 7 o'clock the excursion train, drawn by the locomotive Clinton, started on the back track for Dubuque, taking but a portion of the party, however. Those remaining were entertained by the Home Circle Club in the Spencer Hall. At 11:40 o'clock an excursion train leaves here for Chicago, furnished by the Chicago & Northwestern Company. Three hundred of our visitors, with many of the citizens of Clinton, will go to Chicago by it. The people here rejoice not only for this road, but the progress the place has made since our last railroad celebration, that of the Iowa Midland, one year ago.

Before another year another demonstration will likely take place, and perhaps two. The first will be the completion of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque road from Clinton to Davenport, and the other, the completion of the Chicago, Omaha & St. Joe road, all of which will connect with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, which is now running between East Clinton and Chicago.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 25.—The Chicago and Dubuque and Minnesota Road is completed to LaCrescent, Minn., where it forms a junction with the St. Paul and Chicago Road for St. Paul, making a complete direct rail route from Chicago to St. Paul along the river.

The Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad to-day, began receiving freight from the Southern Minnesota Road, receiving as the first enstalment, fifty loaded cars, which were hauled by a single engine. This road will also be thrown open all the way through to public travel on the first of December.

INSURANCE.

The Proposed New Law of Massachusetts Regulating Mutual and Stock Fire Companies—Underwriters' Meeting in Peoria.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—In the State Senate, this afternoon, the Joint Special Committee on so much of the address of the Governor at the convening of the special session of the Legislature as related to insurance, reported a general insurance bill, the main features of which are as follows:

Any ten or more residents of the commonwealth may associate as an insurance company, stock or mutual, on complying with the act which requires joint stock companies to have a capital of not less than $200,000, and mutual companies with a guarantee capital of not less than $100,000 and not more than $300,000, and no policy to be issued, until the whole guarantee capital fixed has been paid in cash. After organizing, a certificate is to be submitted to the Insurance Commissioner, who shall, if the proceedings are satisfactory to him, give a certificate of this fact, and the filing of this with the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall authorize the latter official to issue a certificate of incorporation, which shall have the force and effect of a special charter. The holders of stock in mutual companies are to be entitled to a net semi-annual dividend not exceeding 4 per cent on their respective shares, if the net profit, after providing for all expenses, losses, and liabilities then incurred, including the sum sufficient to reinsure all outstanding risks, is sufficient to pay the same, and if such dividend is less than 4 per cent, it shall be made up, when the net profit becomes sufficient therefor. Three-fourths of the net profit after the paying of dividends is to be credited to, and at the expiration of the policies, divided among the insured, and the remaining one-fourth is to be invested, and be a reserve for the security of the insured, but when from time to time the reserve exceeds 5 per cent on the amount insured, the whole of the excess is to be divided among the insured at the expiration of their policies. The guarantee capital is to be applied to the payment of losses, only when other cash funds have been exhausted, and if the guarantee capital becomes reduced, it is to be replaced by the first accumulation of reserve, or by assessments on the contingent fund. The Directors may be elected from the stockholders and policy-holders; but at least half the number must be elected from the former class.

Joint stock companies are allowed to increase their capital stock with the approval of the Insurance Commission, and all corporations organized under the act can hold real estate for the purposes of their business, to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of their cash assets.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was passed to a third reading without debate.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 25.—A meeting of the Peoria Bar of Underwriters was held this afternoon to take action in regard to the late movement of the National Board in relation to advancing rates and reducing agents' commissions. While the Board agreed to co-operate with the companies in maintaining a healthy advance in rates, it protested strongly and decidedly against any reduction in the compensation of agents.

Fires.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—On Thursday evening the round-house and repair-shop of the Erie Railroad Company, at Corning, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, together with one locomotive. The buildings were of wood.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—The extensive steam sawmill of Cunningdam, Haines & Co., at Ossinecke, Mich., was burned to-day. Loss and insurance not ascertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The explosion of a can of coal oil in the store of T. B. Taylor & Co. caused a loss of about $2,000. One of the workmen in the store was severely burned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25.—A colored church and two small houses were destroyed by fire last night at Argenta, opposite this city.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 25.—A fire broke out this noon in a building occupied and owned by N. C. Ryan as a grocery store, which soon burned to the ground. The loss on stock and building will probably not exceed $6,000; fully covered by insurance. Owing to the epizootic, there was considerable delay in the steamers getting on the ground, and owing to the fact of there being no wind is due the safety of the surrounding buildings, among which are banks and a number of large wholesale establishments. One or two explosions from powder occurred, but no serious damage resulted.

At this hour, 1 a. m., a large fire can be plainly seen burning in Dunleith, Ill., on the opposite side of the river, but, owing to the distance, we are unable to locate it, though it looks as if it was the Argyle House. If so, the loss will probably be large.

THE FAR WEST.

Rubies and Diamonds—The Whole Thing Pronounced a Fraud—Personal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Messrs. A. C. Stanton, Janin, Bost, and Colton, have arrived from the diamond fields. Stanton has one ruby which he claims is worth $150,000. The whole lot of diamonds is reported worth $1,000,000. It is still claimed by some that the fields have been "salted." Reports are mixed. The fields are said to be located near the head of the Rio Grande. Stanton reported that those visited by him were found for a space of twelve miles square to be a desolate region.

Ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, re-elected to Congress, will start for Washington to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Afternoon.—The arrival of Stanton and others in this city with a ruby worth $150,000, diamonds and precious stones valued at $1,000,000, caused an intense excitement. All sorts of rumors were set afloat. Stanton insisted on the genuineness of his discoveries, and described the grounds where the diamonds were found with great particularity. The general opinion is that he is a gigantic fraud. Stanton reported that many people from the Western States with trains, provisions, and machinery are hunting the fields located on the western water-shed in the Rocky Mountain range.

This afternoon a meeting was held of the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company. Reports were received from Clarence King, of the Geological Survey, D. D. Colton, Surveyor, and Mr. Fry, denouncing the whole thing as a gigantic fraud. The Trustees adopted a resolution that, for the effect of warning people, all the stock sold is in the hands of W. C. Ralston, at the Bank of California. None will be losers except the original incorporators.

The *Bulletin* published a partial expose of the operations of Arnold, who sold the discovery to the Harpending Company, for $150,000. The Trustees, fully convinced of the frauds of the reports, intend to give full particulars. Their purpose from the first was to hold the stock back to test the genuineness of the reports from all quarters, and detect the swindle, if possible.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The voluminous reports by King, Cotton, Bost, and Fry on the alleged diamond fields, were submitted to the Trustees of the San Francisco & New York Commercial Mining Company. The Trustees resolved that it was due the public to expose the fraud, and inform the stockholders that no more stock will be issued or transferred, and the corporation dissolved as soon as practicable.

MURDER.

The Reign of Bloodshed.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.—Three men, named Andre Rosbe, Herman Rosbe, and Herman Meyers, were found dead at the old Government camp, about forty miles north of McPherson Store, in the Long Fork, two days ago. They had apparently been murdered by white men. They were hunters and trappers, who had left McPherson on the 14th. A party of soldiers have gone from North Platte to bring in their bodies.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 25.—John Garrity was brutally murdered in the Third Ward of this city on Saturday night. Patrick Garvin has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. His cap was found near the corpse, and he himself was covered with blood.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 25.—A man named Shooks, a blacksmith, living about ten miles north of Monroe, Wis., was arrested on Saturday for the alleged murder of a stranger, and burying his body in a grove near his shop. Search has been made, but as yet nobody has been found. People who know Shooks think that there is no cause for his arrest.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 25.—About 6 o'clock last evening Charley Hughes, son of a well-known speculator and contractor of this city, shot and mortally wounded John L. Hayman, a young man employed in the abstract office of Daniel Wither. Both parties were young men, about 20 years of age. It is reported that a woman was the cause of the difficulty. Hayman died about 11 o'clock last night. The *News* characterizes the shooting as murder, and demands that the murderer be brought to justice. Up to this morning he had not been arrested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—William Lee, one of the men stabbed in an affray last night at Coffee's groggery, died to-day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25.—A colored man was shot in the back at Bethel colored church last night, soon after service, by some unknown person. A woman was at the bottom of it.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Francisco Martinez and Didro Baptiste were arrested to-day, charged with murdering Antonio Carafa, and attempting to swindle the insurance companies. They introduced Carafa, recently from Italy, as a nephew of Martinez, insured his life for $10,000, and six weeks afterward drowned him in Lake Pontchartrain.

A HUMAN WOLF.

Confession of the Philadelphia Desperado, Hugh Mara.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Hugh Mara, the Philadelphia assassin, who has been sent to the Penitentiary for a short term for shooting Alderman McMullen, has made a sworn confession of his crimes. His affidavit contains startling disclosures. He avers that his attempt to murder Revenue Officer Brooks was instigated by a local political gang, whose names he furnishes. When Mara's heart failed him, he was bullied until the attempted murder was accomplished, and, when he had done the work, he was secreted for weeks, carried from place to place, and paid $5 for the fiendish job. Then follow the particulars of the *alibi* which he says was fabricated for his defence.

The terrible fire at Ninth and Wharton streets was instigated by the same gang. Men, women and children were startled from their beds on a winter night, with the flames around, and forced to fly from their burning homes, only to be engulphed in rivers of flame, sweeping through the streets. Nothing can be more horrible than the contemplation of this calamity as a deliberate work of organized crime. On the list of accusations is the charge of the attempted destruction of the Union League House by fire, which was the work of the same crowd, as were also the murder of Peter Mannox, and the enormous burglary of the Saving Fund, Twelfth and Chestnut streets, in 1868.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Bark Charles Ward—Eleven of Her Crew Drowned.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The steamship Batavia arrived to-day from Liverpool, having on board Captain Bell, the first and second mates, and six of the crew of the bark Charles Ward, who was wrecked during the hurricane of the 18th inst., on her voyage from Quebec to Sunderland, England. The remaining eleven of her crew were lost.

Accident to a Propeller.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—The propeller J. Berstechy ran ashore at Escanaba last night, and had eight feet of water in her hold this morning. She is loaded with ore.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Nov. 25.—The propeller Mary Ward, from Sarnia, for Collingwood, with a cargo of salt, oil, and acids, went ashore on a reef, last night, between Thornburg and this place. The vessel is in a dangerous position, the wind high, and the sea running.

The propeller America reports two schooners ashore on Timber Island.

Springfield Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25.—The following companies received permission from the Secretary of State, to-day, to open books for subscriptions to their capital stock: New Lisbon Printing Company, of Sheridan, LaSalle County; capital stock, $2,000. The Princeton Gas Light Company, capital stock, $50,000; Northwestern Hoop Company, capital stock, $400,000; Eureka Manufacturing Company, capital stock, $10,000.

Major Louis Souther, who has been city editor of the *Register*, of this city, for seven years past, retired from that position to-day, and is succeeded by James M. Higgins.

Governor Palmer is engaged upon his annual message to the Legislature. It will contain some new recommendations on important State matters.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Steamer Henry M. Shreve Takes Fire at Chester, Ill.—The Crew and Passengers Escape—The Fire Reaches Fifty Barrels of Powder in the Hold and the Boat is Blown to Flinders.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 25.—We learn from a passenger on board the steamer Wolf, which arrived at this port to-day, that the steamer Henry M. Shreve was burned to the water's edge while lying at the wharf at Chester, Ill., on Saturday evening. No lives were lost, but the boat and cargo were totally destroyed. Soon after the passengers got ashore the fire communicated to the hold, where fifty barrels of gunpowder was stored. A terrific explosion followed, the hull was burst asunder, and everything was lost.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The steamer H. M. Shreve, which burned at Chester, Ill., to-day, was owned by Carter & Coan, of this city, belonged to the Red Riverline, but was temporarily in the Memphis line, valued at $22,500. Insured for $5,000 in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati; $2,500 each in the Peabody, Ætna, Citizens', and Franklin, of Wheeling.

She was bound from St. Louis to Memphis, with 200 tons freight, the most of which is insured, but the offices are not ascertained. She stopped at Chester to coal, and just as she was backing out the fire was discovered in the carpenter shop. A strong wind was blowing, and in 20 minutes she burned to the water's edge and was sunk. The passengers were all saved and taken to Cairo, on the Geo. C. Wolff and Susie Silver, and the Captain and crew came here on the St. Joseph.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Probabilities—In the Northwest and over the upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, variable southwesterly to northwesterly winds, and generally clear weather. For Tennessee and Kentucky and the Gulf States, northwesterly winds, with clearing weather in the former, but generally cloudy weather, and occasional light rain in the latter States. In the South Atlantic States, light, variable southerly to northeasterly winds, with partly cloudy weather. On the lower lakes and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, southerly winds, cloudy weather, with occasional light rain, clearing to night on the lakes. Warning signals continue at Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—The snow has almost entirely disappeared. The canal is still open, and the prospects for shipping during the next ten days are encouraging.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25.—Heavy rain last night and this morning; still cloudy.

BOSTON.

Relief Action by the Legislature—Mercantile Failures—Suits Compromised.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported authorizing the City of Boston to borrow $20,000,000 and loan the same on proper security to the sufferers by the fire, the act to be accepted by both branches of the Boston City Council before it becomes valid.

The body found in the ruins of the fire yesterday has been identified as that of John Dillon, aged 18, a resident of South Boston. Another body, found to-day, has not yet been identified.

The suspension is announced of Franklin, Snow & Co., E. Snow & Sons, Gerrish, French & Co., and Hall, Mirrick & Co., all of whom are fish dealers.

The revenue fraud case against William F. Weld & Co. is said to have been compromised by the defendants paying into the United States Treasury $400,000. The amount originally claimed by the Government was $1,400,000. The suit against the same firm in New York has been compromised by the payment of $120,000.

Receipts of relief, up to this evening, amount to $161,312.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The second and last week of Miss Charlotte Thompson's engagement at the Academy of Music began last evening with a good attendance. An enjoyable performance was to be expected, but, inasmuch as first productions are liable to be defective in the best-regulated theatres, it was not anticipated that "The Sea of Ice," with its severe exactions of scenery and stage appliances, would be so superbly brought out. The play proceeded as smoothly as though it had been on the boards for weeks, affording a degree of satisfaction not always attainable by the audience on Monday nights. In all respects the piece is handsomely produced. It has never been more finely done here. The scenery is new and elaborate throughout, and is the product of Maeder's best genius, while in costuming and acting the cast is unusually effective. As the *Marquis del Monte*, Mr. Nobles has an opportunity of showing what he is capable of in the heavier phase of character, and while he is at no time powerful, he represses all tendency toward ranting, and gives a graceful, finished, smooth rendition. The remaining members of the cast, Messrs. Maynard, Webster, Marble, Johnson, and McDonald, and Mrs. Carhart and Miss Fletcher, are all most excellent. As *Ogarita*, the wild, impassioned, semi-savage beauty, Miss Thompson more than fulfilled the expectation. The part is one peculiarly suited to her, and she invests it with an amount of fire and intensity which another artist, lacking her natural fitness, would find it difficult to bring to bear. She has thoroughly grasped the finer points of the character, more especially those wherein her charming *naivete* finds opportunity for exercise. In her hands, the *role* is one of no common interest, and the performance in general is of superior excellence. The "Sea of Ice" will be continued up to Friday night, when a new play, written by a Chicago lady, and entitled "The Coming Man," will be produced, with Miss Thompson in the leading *role*.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

A large audience greeted Miss Maggie Mitchell at McVicker's Theatre last night, the resumption of street car travel having given the opportunity to many people who have heretofore been unable to attend upon that lady's popular appearances. "Jane Eyre" was given with the utmost smoothness in all respects, the support by the company being most effective. It will be retained to-night and to-morrow evening, and at the Thanksgiving matinee, then giving place to "Little Barefoot" for the remainder of the week.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The John Allen Combination commenced their second week at Hooley's last evening, in the play of "Rip Van Winkle," with the leading characters by Mr. Allen, Miss Harrison, and Little Mac, supported by members of Aiken's dramatic company. All renditions of *Rip* must be regarded as imitations of an illustrious pattern, and, in this view of the case, Mr. Allen is about as successful as the average of actors who essay the *role*. The play is well produced in its scenic appointments, and the cast is excellent.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The beginning of the last week of Fox, "Humpty Dumpty," and its budget of admirable attractions, saw a large audience at Aiken's last night. All that has been said in warm praise of the entertainment continues to be true, and the theatre is not likely to be large enough to hold the people who have yet to witness one of the finest performances of the kind imaginable.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Mr. Nixon demonstrated last night, beyond question, his ability to render the amphitheatre a comfortable, attractive place of amusement in the winter season, as it was thoroughly well warmed and lighted, but he also demonstrated the extreme depth of imperfection to which a dramatic production may be brought by reason of poor material and preparation, together with painfully insufficient rehearsal. Mlle. Morlacchi, a danseuse of first-class reputation, has "dropped into" pantomime, using the "French Spy" as the opportunity. That a lady as graceful and attractive personally should fail to appear to advantage in a character which admits of such a liberal display of a pretty form and lithe and supple movements, would not be for a moment maintained, but that she has been unfortunate in linking her name with a "dramatic and ballet troupe" wholly deficient in dramatic and saltatory merit is an equally evident and not less disagreeable fact. A corps of supernumeraries wholly untrained to the requirements of a piece so vitally dependent upon efficiency in this respect, a dramatic cast of "powerful weakness," and an orchestra horribly bad—such were the auspices under which the "French Spy" was produced last night. In addition to the excellence of Mlle. Morlacchi herself, the celebrated Praeger Family contribute an admirable musical melange. The performance, as a whole, will doubtless be improved upon. It could not well be worse. We shall be glad to note that it has attained the scale of moderate respectability.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The jolly minstrel boys, with their capital agglomeration of choice bits of fun, are not forgotten this week. The Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Company appeared before a fine audience last evening, and gave to that audience a specimen of refined and artistic minstrelsy such as should receive the heartiest appreciation and support. The great character specialist, Milburn, is one of the leading attractions, but the fine quartette and the admirable list of comic sketches are worthy of mention as well. In times past, Chicago could boast of burnt cork entertainments second to none in America, and the same is true now at Myers' Opera House.

THE PHILLIPPS CONCERT.

The first of the concerts by the Adelaide Phillipps Troupe takes place, this evening, at the Union Park Congregational Church. Mr. William Macdonald, a favorite tenor, who has sung here in the Ole Bull concerts in times past, has been substituted for Ferranti, the buffo baritone; but, otherwise, the troupe remains as first announced. The programme will be as follows:

PART FIRST.

1. Song—"Thou art, so near."..............Reichart
Wm. Macdonald.
2. Cavatina—"Ma la Solo." Beatrice de Tenda...Bellini
Cornelia Stetson.
3. Violin Solo—"Adagio e Rondo,"..........Mendelssohn
Master A. Van Raalte.
4. Cavatina—"Una Voce." The Barber..........Rossini
Adelaide Phillipps.
5. Duet—"Masnadieri."..........Verdi
Miss Stetson and Mr. Macdonald.

PART SECOND.

1. Violin Solo—"Variations..........Mayseder
Master A. Van Raalte.
2. "Laughing Song,"—(words by Miss Kate Fields)..........Bendelari
Miss Adelaide Phillipps.
3. Cavatina—"Beware"..........Perring
Wm. Macdonald.
4. Song—"She Wandered by the Mountain Side"..........Fred Clay
Cornelia Stetson.
5. Duet—"I Know a Bank"..........Horn
Miss Phillipps and Miss Stetson.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

Some time since the Chicago Musical College canvassed the feasibility of giving a concert for the benefit of the Boston sufferers. A meeting of gentlemen was held at the rooms of the College, and, after discussing the matter, decided that as Boston had expressed herself as not in need of help the concert should be given in aid of St. Luke's Hospital, and a committee consisting of Florence Ziegfeld, George P. Upton, James B. Runnion, and George S. Essex, was appointed to make arrangements. They have decided that the concert will take place within the coming three weeks.

THE FARINI CONCERT.

The complimentary concert tendered to Signor Farini by the ladies and gentlemen of his class takes place this evening at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. Quite a number of well-known singers will take part in the programme, among them Miss Jessica Haskell, Mrs. J. A. Francis, Miss Blanche Tucker, Miss Van Wordragen, Miss G. Reynolds, Misses K. and J. Wallace, and Messrs. Farini, Gates, Brown, Allen, Bluthard, and Keller. The programme has already been printed in full in these columns, and the friends of Farini will without doubt turn out in force.

POISONED HIMSELF.

William Allen, 55 years of age, a wagon-loader for the American Express Company, swallowed four ounces of laudanum at half-past 8 o'clock last evening, because his divorced wife would not permit him to enter her residence, No. 269 West Kinzie street. He was found in a dying condition by Officer Shepard and Mr. G. Piatt, who conveyed him to the Madison Street Station, where Dr. Fleming operated upon a stomach pump, and succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. At last accounts the doctor was engaged in belaboring the soles of his feet with a club, and two muscular policemen were endeavoring to walk him back to life again. His recovery is considered doubtful. The unhappy man separated from his wife last September, and since that time has made several ineffectual attempts to bring about a reconciliation. His former wife, however, absolutely refused to take any of his propositions into consideration, and in the end forbade him her house. This last act drove Allen to distraction, and in a fit of desperation, which was considerably augmented by over-indulgence in intemperate drinks, he swallowed the deadly draught.

THE LAND-TITLE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Not having had the fortune, or misfortune, of reading all that has been published with reference to the pending abstracts-purchase by the county, I don't know but that my thoughts on the subject may have been already before the public; and, in the light of this my darkness, you will kindly excuse if here I am taking position on ground already occupied or gone over by others.

To be brief, then: What would the county have done if no abstract-office had ever been in existence, or if those existing had been consumed by the flames that devoured the records themselves? It certainly, in the absence of any alternative, would have been obliged to adopt, as basis for its operations, the *statum quo* of things. And, not limiting itself to the unnecessary formality of advising property-owners and others to carefully preserve all their evidences of title and claims, it would, I think, in a bureau established for that purpose, have opened books for each ward and township, with ample room for the entry of each lot and fractions thereof, and for the names of each owner and adverse claimants, etc.

And would not the county have caused, also, a specially-empowered and competent Court to be established, to adjudicate on the comparatively few adverse claims that would be entered and prosecuted, and give notice thereof to all the country, making it incumbent on claimants to prove before that Court, within the limits or a certain period, the validity of their claims; and, finally, had the General Assembly of the State put its seal to the result thus obtained?

If, as we are assured, we are getting along well without our customary resort to the abstract-offices, would not an arrangement like the one presented be still more satisfactory, and make entirely unnecessary also the "opinion" of the abstract-owners, presently now and then resorted to?

The costs of reconstruction on such basis of *status qou* (leaving the abstract-offices entirely out of sight) might not amount to but a trifle of, for instance, the twenty years' interest to be paid on the $750,000 purchase money for those abstracts; and that mode of reconstruction would thus save to the tax-payers the balance of such interest and the whole of the principal.

Besides, the abstracts in question, being but private compilations, are really void of the legal authority or character so naturally vested in the records themselves; and, aside from the fact of their eventual *purchase* creating an overburdening tax for many years, they would entail upon us, and the property-owners of all coming generations in this county, the tale of a long tail of transactions, real or fictitious, almost all of which are, already now, not much more useful than ornamental, but capable, in many instances, to absorb from the owner of a single lot an amount of cash equal to a small fortune.

Why not, then, take such radical advantage of our misfortune, and, instead of clinging to those abstract books, rid ourselves and posterity of that long and costly appendix to the glory and fortune of being owners of real and other estate in the City of Chicago, and County of Cook?

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1872. N. H. J.

"100 PER CENT."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see in the report of the Committee of Five on the causes of crime, published in THE TRIBUNE, that the estimate is made that the closing of saloons on the Sabbath, and at regular business hours at night, would reduce crime "100 per cent." I don't know how such a statement got into the report, but it is not what was intended. A reduction of 100 per cent is, of course, an entire wiping out of crime. The idea, as I recollect it, was, that such closing as was indicated would reduce crime one-half. I have noticed that 100 per cent is not infrequently written when 50 only is meant. I remember, years ago, during the old United States Bank controversy, there was much comment upon a remark of Mr. Webster, that the failure to recharter the Bank, and the compelling it into liquidation, would destroy 100 per cent the internal commerce of the country, wh[en he] simply meant one-half, and not the whole as language would imply. So I suppose the "100 per cent" got into our report in some such way in the transcribing.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE REV. DR. J. E. FORRESTER.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 2[illegible], 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The rumor of the resignation of [the] talented gentleman from the pastoral charge [of] his congregation in this city (the Universalist "Church of Christ") was hoped to be untrue, but a meeting of the Church Wardens last evening announces that it is a fact, and henceforth the Church of the Redeemer in Chicago will be under his ministerial care. To say that his resignation is regretted would be but a meagre statement of the true feelings of our citizens. He will be sadly missed—missed as a true, noble-hearted gentleman and unostentatious Christian. His many domestic afflictions evidenced a religious, manly fortitude, that cemented the mutual affections that had sprung up between the pastor and his flock. He was an arduous, untiring worker, and his reward is reaped in the magnificent church and prosperous congregation to whom he bids farewell. As an orator, he has few equals, and we have no doubt of his becoming one of the most popular divines in your city. He enters on his duties in December.

COPALEEN.

Ocean Marine News.

BRISTOL, Eng., Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steamship Oregon, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steam[ships] Sweden and Nestorian from Quebec.

BREST, Nov. 25.—The steamship Washington, which had been detained by the storm, sailed for New York to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steamer [Hol]satia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steamship Calabria, from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Arrived—Steamer Egypt, Liverpool.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 25.—The steamship Malta, from Boston for Liverpool, which put in here with a broken shaft, has been repaired and will sail soon.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Walter S. Griffith, an old merchant and Second Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, died in Brooklyn to-day, aged 64.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25.—The Hon. John H. Crease, an old citizen, and for many years Treasurer of State, died in this city yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Dr. J. F. Heston, of Indiana, an officer in the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau, died in this city, yesterday.

Buffaloes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 25.—A despatch from Fort Dodge says a construction train on the Atchison, Leavenworth & Santa Fe Railroad ran into a herd of buffalo to-day, covering an extent of country ten miles long by two wide. The valleys are full of hunters. Fourteen hundred buffalo hides and saddles were brought to Dodge to-day.

The Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The canal is clear for navigation. Forwarders say no boats are being loaded, but several are yet in Buffalo bound to this city, and as far east as Syracuse. A large number of boats are on their way west from tidewater. Shipments of freight either west or east, from this city, were large.

DIED.

HOPKINS—In this city, Nov. [illegible], Annah Fay, wife of A. Lawrence Hopkins, and only daughter of Rev. [illegible] Charles Breck.

MANNING—In Warrenville, Ill., Nov. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] T., wife of T. M. Manning, and sister of [illegible], Chicago. Funeral at Warrenville, Nov. 27, at 1 p. m.

WATTS—Nov. 24, Alex. P. Watts, aged [illegible] years. Funeral services from his late residence, No. [illegible] Halsted-st., Wednesday, Nov. 27, at [illegible] o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Boston papers please copy.

HART—At Oak Park, Cook County, Ill., Sunday, Nov. 24, Miss Lucinda [illegible] Hart, in the [illegible] year of her age. Funeral from the residence of [illegible] Gale, at Oak Park, on Tuesday, [illegible]

BAXTER—Nov. 24, at 87 Johnson-st., Margaret [illegible], wife of Gilbert Baxter, a native of Lanark, Scotland, aged 29 years and 3 months. Funeral from late residence at 1 p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 27.

ACKHOFF—On Sunday, Nov. 24, at [illegible] a. m., Mary Ackhoff, aged 38 years, 3 months, and 3 days. Funeral from her late residence, [illegible] North Halsted-st., by cars to Rose Hill, on Tuesday next at 12 m. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER, 373 WABASH-AV.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Gas Fixtures. Gas Fixtures AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, At Store 373 Wabash-av. Consisting of the entire stock of W. H. HACKETT, Bankrupt. By order of M. ALMY, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Bankrupt Stock of Liquors AT AUCTION. WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WILLIAM BATTERMAN AT AUCTION, On Friday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 414 Milwaukee-av., Consisting of the following goods: [illegible] By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st. On Tuesday, Nov. 26, We shall offer AT AUCTION a line of 100 Pieces Cassimere, A line Army Clothing, Hats and Caps, and 300 copies Standard Medical Works, SALE AT 9½ A. M. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

600 Cases Boots & Shoes AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 9 1-2 A. M. This sale will be well assorted, and several [illegible] ments of desirable goods must be closed at once, as the consignors are BURNED OUT and need money. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Fine All-Wool Cassimeres, Ladies' Felt Skirts, Knit Jackets, Nubias, Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps, Gauntlets, Furnishing and Holiday Goods. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Furs, Astrachan Cloaks, &c., On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, At 55 & 57 South Clark-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO. TRADE SALE OF CHROMOS, TUESDAY morning, Nov. 26, [illegible] HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

INSURANC[E] CAR[D] North British and INSURANCE CO[MPANY] OF LONDON AND EDIN[BURGH] Office, 50 William-st.

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BUSINESS CARD[S] GEORGE CAMMACK. CAMMACK & T[ ] Members of New York Stock 14 Wall-st., New Y[ork] Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Gov[ernment se]curities, bought and sold on co[mmis]sion at lowest rate of commissi[on] Interest allowed on deposits.

FINANCIAL. Wanted—Republic Ce[ ] POTWIN & Loans Nego[tiated] On real estate, in the city or suburbs, G. S. HUBBAR[D]

DISSOLUTION NO[TICE] DISSOLUTI[ON] The firm of E. Horner & Zeimer is th[is day dissolved by] mutual consent. E. Horner will contin[ue at] the old stand, collect all accounts, [and pay all debts] against the firm. Mr. A. Zeimer retir[es]. Chicago, Nov. 26, 1872.